

**A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF INTERRUPTIONS
IN *MODERN FAMILY* SEASON 1 SERIES**

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



By

Chera Kurnia Larasati

NIM. 10211144035

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

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***FAMILY* SEASON 1 SERIES**

A THESIS



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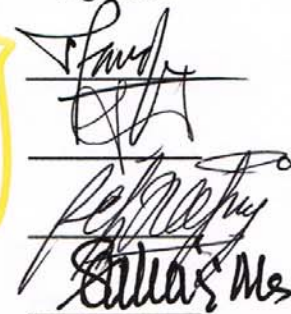
A THESIS

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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 29 Agustus 2014

Penulis,



Chera Kurnia Larasati

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Beloved Father and Mother

and

My Dearest Siblings

MOTTOS

*Allah changes not what is in people until they change what is
in themselves.*

-Q.S. Ar-Ro'du (13): 11-

**I always wonder why birds choose to stay in the same place when they
can fly anywhere on the earth, then I ask myself the same question.**

-Harun Yahya-

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Many parties have supported and helped me in completing this thesis. Therefore, I would like to give my deep gratitude to:

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I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect because there are still many weaknesses and shortcomings. Therefore, comments and suggestions are welcomed for the improvement of this thesis. I hope this thesis can give value to the readers and other researchers.

Yogyakarta, 29 August 2014



Chera Kurnia Larasati

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Symbols

{	<i>word 1</i>	
{	<i>word 2</i>	: the left brace in front of two different speaker's utterance indicates the starts of interruption
(pause)		: the word 'pause' in double brackets indicates untimed silence

A CONVERSATION ANALYSIS OF INTERRUPTIONS IN *MODERN FAMILY* SEASON 1 SERIES

By Chera Kurnia Larasati

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates interruptions presented in *Modern Family* Season 1 series using conversation analysis approach. This series tells about some problems in three families with different background and personalities. The objectives of this research are to identify the types and functions of interruptions spoken by the characters in the series.

This research used descriptive qualitative as the method. The data were in the form of utterances, while the contexts of the data were the dialogues uttered by the characters in the series. The sources of the data were the videos of the six episodes of *Modern Family* Season 1 and their transcript. The data were collected by selecting dialogues conveying interruptions after watching the video and matching the transcript with the video carefully. The primary instrument of this research was the researcher herself, while the secondary instrument was a data sheet.

The results of this research are stated as follows. Firstly, four types of interruption occur in the characters' utterances in *Modern Family* Season 1. They are simple, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption. From 57 data found in the series, simple interruption has the biggest number of occurrence. Simple interruption is the most appearing type in this series because each member of the family mainly gives his/her floor to the interrupter even though his/her utterance is disrupted. Moreover, simple interruption has the easiest pattern to be done than other types. The smallest number of interruption's type is butting-in interruption. The characters seldom do butting-in interruption because they give a chance to the interrupter to deliver his/her message. Secondly, three functions of interruption are found in the series. Cooperative, intrusive, and neutral interruption are the functions. Cooperative interruption is divided into agreement, assistance, and clarification, while intrusive interruption consists of disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. The most appeared function is disagreement and the last is clarification. Most of the characters take turns immediately and do interruptions to show rejection, contradiction, or disagreement. Clarification only occurs once because the characters understand the speaker's intention most of the time.

Keywords: Conversation Analysis, interruption, *Modern Family* Season 1

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background of the research. It also explains the research focus, the formulation of the problems, the research objectives, and theoretical and practical significance of the research.

A. Background of the Study

Conversation is the most commonly used language in daily life. The conversation includes exchanging messages or news, answering questions, and expressing ideas. Those will never be achieved if people do not carry on a smooth conversation with others. For establishing a flowing conversation, people should know the right time to take the floor because conversation is a cooperative activity. Therefore, both parties should understand the sign of turn taking well in order to transfer the message completely and comfortably.

Turn taking is an essential feature in speech-exchange systems, including in a conversation (Sacks, 1974: 696). Normally, in a conversation, a person talks and another person listens. The system happens vice versa for both parties, so each person has right to talk and to listen. That system is called turn taking. The listener can understand his/her turn to talk by hearing the speaker in completing his/her sentence. The transition between the parties usually occurs without any gap or overlap because it happens naturally; therefore, exact rules about it do not exist.

However, in natural and spontaneous conversation, turn taking may not always succeed because more than one parties talk at the same time. This

violation in conversation is called interruption. Interruption happens when the interruptee (the current speaker who is interrupted) is still talking when the interrupter (the person who interrupts) already takes the floor. Usually, the interruptee stops his/her speech immediately after the interrupter starts talking.

Interruption is a common phenomenon happens in casual talk that usually goes on briefly. However, many people think interruption is disturbing and it should be avoided in order to establish a proper conversation. When the listener interrupts a conversation, the turn-taking system will be ruined and sometimes the current speaker feels bothered. Even Liddicoat (2007:93) says that interruption is problematic, so the speaker needs to do some actions to respond it. However, the definition of interruption is not simply a matter of violation in conversation. Sometimes interruption can even become a mutual benefit for both speaker and listener because interruption has other functions. The function is not only to dominate the conversation, but also to cooperate.

To analyze interruption, the suitable approach that can be used is conversation analysis (CA). CA studies interaction in everyday setting or casual talk and other forms, such as news interview and courtroom discourse (Goodwin and Heritage, 1990: 284). CA concerns on how the actions within the interaction are organized and how the participants understand the interaction. The fields comprised in CA are adjacency pairs, repairs, interruptions, and more. Therefore, CA is an appropriate approach for studying interruption because interruption happens naturally in casual interaction that becomes the main study of CA.

Besides, CA can be used to discover the functions of interruptions to achieve certain communication goals.

Interruption appears on television programs besides in daily conversation. In talk show and news interview, for example, when the host interviews the guest, interruption may happen during the process. Both host and guest can interrupt to show agreement, disagreement, or even interest in other's statement. In addition, interruptions also often appear in television drama or series.

Television series is one of the favorite entertainment TV program for many people. Through the series, people can get some advantages, including pleasure and knowledge. If people watch TV series, they can see the reflection of their life in the story, whether it is about the moral value or language phenomenon. Numerous TV series take daily life as the theme; therefore, interruptions cannot be excluded within conversations in the series.

One of the most popular TV series in recent years is *Modern Family*. The first season of *Modern Family* is directed by Christopher Lloyd and Steven Levitan. The genre of this TV series is sitcom or situational comedy. It means that the same characters appear in several episodes with different funny stories. *Modern Family* Season 1 tells about three families and their life experiences presented in mockumentary style. Mockumentary is derived from mock and documentary, which means a fake documentary that is often satirical. The mockumentary style can arouse big laughter for the audiences because the actors will face the camera directly and they tell their opinions of certain situations. The style differs from

other sitcoms and that is the reason why the series seems like a real life documentary.

Modern Family Season 1 is selected as the subject of the study because of several reasons. First, the series has won many awards, including Emmy Awards and Golden Globe Awards. Because the story of each episode is so funny and interesting, it gets high ratings. The first season, which contains 24 episodes, gets the highest rated sitcom in 2008. It is watched by an average of 9.39 million viewers.

Second, in the series, interruptions happen a lot during the conversation between characters. As the student of linguistics, the researcher is interested in the numerous interruptions occurring in the sitcom. Plenty interruptions occur because the background of the story is a big family in which every member has intimate relationship. Finally, the motive in selecting this series is the uniqueness of the story. The story does not just tell about one family, but three families relating to each other. Each family has their distinctive problems from gay things to a wide age gap couple. However, most of the stories are closely related to the viewers' daily life so they can fully comprehend them.

B. Research Focus

Modern Family Season 1 is one of the favorite sitcoms and takes various family problems as the theme. Various issues can be identified in the sitcom based on the setting or the conversation. First, the series can be analyzed sociolinguistically, because each character has different traits and some of them have different background cultures. One of the sociolinguistic studies that can be

applied to research the sitcom is the use of addressing terms. The characters in *Modern Family* are diverse from children to adult. It will be interesting to see how an individual calls each other.

The second problem, which arises from *Modern Family* Season 1, is speech acts. Conversations in a family will become an appealing object for speech act study because those contain many locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The utterances spoken by the characters can be used to perform actions instead of just exchanging information. The following problem is related to conversation analysis. From the conversations happen between characters in three families, many aspects can be investigated. Adjacency pairs, backchannel, interruption, and repair are the examples of various standpoints that can be studied through the interaction among casts.

In this thesis, from many preceding aspects that can be analyzed in *Modern Family* Season 1 series, the researcher only focuses on the conversation aspect of interruptions. The selection of this particular topic is due to the limitation of researcher's ability and knowledge in handling related topic. It is also because of the limited time that the researcher has, so that it is difficult to also consider other topics.

Besides, the researcher limits the object of the study. The first six episodes of *Modern Family* Season 1 are taken because those episodes present the background story of the twenty-four episodes in Season 1. Those episodes are also crucial to attract audience to watch the series until the last episode and up to the next

seasons. Moreover, the data from those six episodes are sufficient to conduct this research.

The researcher concentrates on two problems regarding the interruptions that happen during the conversation between the characters in *Modern Family* Season 1. The first question is related to the types of interruption presented by the characters. Some interruptions include simultaneous speech, but others do not. Therefore, it is interesting to know what types of interruptions may appear during the series. The second problem lies in the functions of interruptions uttered by the characters. Interruptions occur not only because of the listener's willingness to show disagreement or agreement, but also due to various reasons.

C. Formulation of the Problems

According to the limitation of the problems, the formulations can be arranged as follows.

1. What are the types of interruptions presented in the TV series *Modern Family* Season 1?
2. What are the functions of the interruptions presented in *Modern Family* Season 1?

D. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation above, the objectives of this research are:

1. to identify and describe the types of interruptions spoken by the characters in *Modern Family* Season 1, and

2. to describe the functions of interruptions presented in *Modern Family* Season 1.

E. Research Significance

The results of the research contribute to several parties in both theoretical and practical significance, as follows.

1. Theoretical significance

This study can give additional source for current theory about conversation analysis, especially about the use of interruptions in the TV series. It also contributes to the readers in giving a deeper understanding regarding interruptions in daily conversation. Moreover, the study enriches knowledge about conversation aspect, especially in interruptions and can be an additional reference for the readers who are interested in related topic.

2. Practical significance

For practical significance, this study increases awareness about the use of appropriate interruptions in daily conversation. The other contribution is to stimulate the readers to understand many functions of interruptions and the way to use it in particular circumstances. It will help the readers in using interruptions to achieve specific purposes.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter explores the literature review containing several theories used to guide the process of this research, brief description of Modern Family Season 1 and previous studies related to the topic of this research. This section also conveys conceptual framework and analytical construct of the research.

A. Literature Review

This section contains several relevant theories to answer and explain the formulation of this research. Conversation analysis and fields of CA will be described briefly. The theories and examples of interruption are also presented as well.

1. Conversation Analysis

Conversation is one of ways used by people to socialize with others. Conversation is always associated with utterances, but it implies more than structured words. It does not only use the linguistic code, but also other instruments, such as body language, intonation, silence, and more (Liddicoat, 2007: 1). In addition, Liddicoat defines conversation as a system used to keep a relation between person and person. However, conversation is more than maintaining relationship; it also shows the way speakers cooperate (Pridham, 2001:4).

Conversation can be divided into three kinds: face-to-face exchanges, non-face-to-face exchanges, and broadcast materials (Pridham: 2001, 2). Face-to-face means the participants are at the same time and same place. They face each other

while talking, for example, conversation in family or in classroom, which involves the speaker and listener in the same context. In contrast, in non-face-to-face exchange, the participants are apart, so they cannot see each other, e.g. phone conversation. They do not face directly toward each other because they are not in the same place. In broadcast material, the communication is done through broadcast as the mediator, for instance, talk show on television.

Conversation analysis (CA) is a study developed by Harvey Sacks. He is interested in examining telephone conversation in a call center of Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center that is later studied by Emmanuel A. Schegloff and Gail Jefferson (Wooffitt, 2005: 5). Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson are engrossed with actions performed through utterance or speech act from the phone conversation. Moreover, as an approach to study an interaction, CA is developed from ethnomethodology in the sociological study (Liddicoat, 2007: 2).

Based on Wardaugh (2006: 252), ethnomethodology deals with how people see the world and how they interpret and interact with that world. It focuses on how people communicate and how they solve problem through the interaction. The maintenance of the contact is also an interested aspect for ethnomethodologist to be observed. To establish smooth interaction, people use commonsense knowledge and practical reasoning. It means that all knowledge that people have is used to conduct proper interaction naturally.

Conversation analysis is conducted by studying the interaction that people do in everyday life (Goodwin, 190: 289). Whether it takes place in real-life context or through media such as speech or television program, the research using CA

primarily focuses on the interactional process. Many fields can be investigated through CA, such as adjacency pairs, repair, backchannel, interruptions, and more.

2. Fields in Conversation Analysis

After understanding the background of conversation analysis, it is discerned that CA comprises several studies. In this part, some fields of CA are explained briefly.

a. Adjacency Pair

Some people may not notice that turn exchanges in a conversation has some patterns. Many of them appear as pairs called as adjacency pair. Yule (1996: 127) states adjacency pair is a sequence of conversation between two people in which the second speaker responds to the first speaker. For example, greeting will be answered by another greeting or answer will appear if the first speaker is questioning something. The pair can happen immediately after one another or there may be some insertions between them. Those situations are the first requirement to establish adjacency pairs.

The next feature is the order that makes one of the two turns comes out after the other. It means that one turn should become the initiator of the action (first pair parts or FPP) while the other should respond the initiate action (second pair parts or SPP). In this case, FPP predicts what the next part is going to respond (Verschueren, 1998: 67). The example of this feature is a question asked by the speaker should be followed by an answer, not vice versa. The last feature of these automatic sequences includes the types of FPP. It is because the response of SPP is based on the initiate type. If the first speaker says greeting, of course, the

second speaker should reply it with a greeting, too. It will be improper if the second speaker answers it with farewell sentence.

Adjacency pair consists of several types. Some of them are shown with examples as seen below.

1) Greeting-greeting

An example of greeting-greeting is presented in the following dialogue.

Amy: Hello.
Jean : Hi.

(Liddicoat, 2007: 107)

Amy greets Jean and Jean answers Amy with a greeting. Jean gives greeting to Amy in order to respond Amy's utterance as the initiator of the conversation. Jean says the exact response that Amy expects.

2) Question-answer

An example of question-answer sequence is shown below.

A: What time is it?
B: About eight-thirty.

(Yule, 1996: 77)

A asks B about the current time. B then answers the A's question immediately by saying, "About eight-thirty". B responds the question with a proper answer that A expects.

3) Thanking-response

Thanking and response as the last example of adjacency pairs can be seen in the following dialogue.

A: Thanks.
B: You're welcome.

(Yule, 1996: 77)

A thanks to B. B responds the gratitude by saying “You’re welcome”. The utterance is a suitable and polite reply for responding “Thanks”.

Those examples show that coherence is established in every conversation. The first speaker takes initiate action, then the second speaker reacts to complete the whole action started by the first turn. However, in natural conversation, the action between two turns may not always be like that. A different action may be performed between them.

In question-answer adjacency pairs, there will be a possibility that there is another question-answer section inside it. Therefore, the first turn does not get the answer right away. The pattern then becomes Question 1-Question 2-Answer 2-Answer 1 and it is called insertion sequence (Yule, 1996: 77). The insertion is illustrated in an example below.

Agent: Do you want the early flight?
 Client: What time does it arrive?
 Agent: Nine forty-five.
 Client: Yeah-that’s great.

(Yule, 1996: 78)

When the agent offers the client about the schedule of the flight, the client should answer it by accepting or declining it. However, the client asks the arrival time instead of answering the question directly. Then after the agent states the arrival time, the client answers the initial question. That question and answer in the middle of the dialogue are called insertion.

b. Preference Organization

Preference organization or preference structure is a pattern of the typical utterance of a response. It is usually used in a conversation sequence (Yule, 1996:

133). In daily talk, when a speaker talks, he/she expects a certain response from the listener. The second part who gives respond to the first part must face two options: accepting or rejecting. If the first part is an offer or request, then the second part can accept or decline it. If she/he accepts the offer then it is called preferred. If she/he refuses the request, the response is regarded as dispreferred. To put it briefly, preferred is an expected act, while dispreferred is an unexpected act to the first part. The examples of preferred act can be seen below.

- 1) A: Can you help me?
B: Sure.

(Yule, 1996: 79)

A asks B to help him. Then, B replies A with an expected answer that A wants. B says “Sure” which means he accepts A’s request.

- 2) A: Maybe we could go for a walk.
B: That’d be great.

(Yule, 1996: 79)

A offers B to go for a walk. B accepts A’s offer by saying “That’d be great”. It is included in preferred act because B’s response is an expected act.

In dispreferred response, silence becomes the sign of the second part. When the recipient begins his/her utterance with silence, then it indicates dispreferred. The silence is chosen because it is rude if people disagree or refuse the first speaker without any previous signal. People can also choose other options to do dispreferred, such as showing hesitation, expressing apologize, giving an account, and more (Yule, 1996: 81), for example:

Alice: Did you have a good time.

(0.3)

Alice: nothing special?

Betty: nuh, not so good.

(Liddicoat, 2007: 114)

Alice asks Betty about her day. However, Betty keeps silent for a moment, so Alice asks once again. Betty then gives an answer that does not meet to Alice's expectation. Betty does not answer Alice immediately and that becomes the indication of dispreferred response.

c. Backchannels

People tend to keep smooth conversation by concerning the turn taking. Therefore, the message in every utterance can be distributed well. To gain a successful conversation, each speaker should understand when he/she can take the floor. They also should check whether the listener listens to him/her well or not.

The indication used by the listener that he/she hears the speaker and should continue his/her speech without disturbing or interrupting the speech is called backchannel or backchannel feedback. Based on Yule (1998:127), backchannel is a vocal indication of attention, e.g. 'hu-huh', 'hmm', when someone else is talking. This definition is supported by Jacob (1994) who states that the backchanneller or a person who does backchannel provides support for the speaker in the form of short utterance, or of various, more or less articulate noises.

In the book entitled *When Listeners Talk*, Gardner classifies types of backchannel feedbacks based on their function into four main categories plus one additional category, which are:

- 1) Continuers - keeping the floor open for the current speaker to continue speaking, e.g. *mmhm* and *uh huh*
- 2) Acknowledgement tokens - showing one has heard the current speaker, e.g. *yeah* and *mmm*
- 3) Newsmarkers - marking what the speaker has said as newsworthy in some way, e.g. *oh*, *right*, and *really*
- 4) Change-of-activity tokens - marking the transition for a new activity or topic, e.g. *okay* and *alright*
- 5) Assessments - evaluating the talk of the current speaker, e.g. *great*, *awesome*, etc.

Gardner uses words ‘response tokens’ to call the first four types, while assessment comes from a different category. However, some scholars tend to use ‘backchannel feedbacks’ to call those five types. Those points can help people recognize that backchannel has various functions despite of only simple utterance or small noise.

d. Repair

When two people talk, there is possibility that one of them says wrong words. He/she then immediately corrects his/her sentence into the right one. This situation is called repair. Repair does not only deal with correction, but also in what way the speaker realizes his/her mistakes in the utterance then instantly repairs it. Mistakes here do not always mean that the speaker spells a word wrongly. The speaker even sometimes does not really make a mistake. For

example, he/she has to pause a second to find the right word that he/she wants to say.

According to Sacks et al. (1974), message exchange in conversation is easily harmed by various mistakes and violation; hence, repair device appears to solve it. There are four types of repair suggested by Liddicoat (2007: 173).

- 1) Self-initiated self-repair: the speaker becomes the source of trouble but he/she corrects it by him/herself. For example:

Anna: oh so then he is coming back on Thur- on Tuesday.
(Liddicoat, 2007: 175)

Anna selects the wrong word to complete her opinion. She says 'Thur' instead of 'Tuesday'. Therefore, she corrects it immediately after she realizes her mistake. She repairs the word by herself without any help from the listener.

- 2) Self-initiated other-repair: the speaker initiates the problem in his/her utterance but the listener resolves it. For example:

A: Hey the first time they stopped me from selling cigarettes was this morning.
(1.0)
B: From selling cigarettes?
A: From buying cigarettes. They [said uh
(Liddicoat, 2001: 174)

A says the wrong word to deliver her message. She does not realize it, so B, as the listener, initiates the repair. B repairs the word because A utters 'selling' and B knows the correct word should be 'buying'. In the end, A corrects her word immediately after B's clarification.

- 3) Other-initiated self-repair: the recipient creates the problem in his/her utterance and the speaker corrects it. For example:

B: How long y' gonna be here?
 A: Uh- not too long. Uh just till Monday.
 B: Till- oh yih mean like a week f' m tomorrow.
 A: Yah.

(Liddicoat, 2007: 191)

The original speaker is B, who brings the topic about A's stay, asks A about his plan. A answers it by saying that he will be in that place until Monday but he does not give exact time. Therefore, B makes A's statement clearer by giving more exact time. Then, A accepts B's correction.

- 4) Other-initiated other-repair: the recipient does both initiate the problem and the repair. For example:

M: Loes, do you have calendar?
 L : Yeah
 M: Do you have one that hangs on the wall?
 L : Oh you want one.
 M: Yeah.

(Liddicoat, 2007: 176)

L as the recipient does not understand that M does not just give question to her, so she just says "Yeah". M actually requests L to lend her a calendar. Therefore, when M does not get it, L asks M again to emphasize her intention. Finally, L understands and then repairs her mistake immediately.

3. Turn Taking

In a conversation, the speaker and the listener always change position; hence, the speaker will be the listener and vice versa continuously. It is called turn taking. The speakers' exchange is the most noticeable feature in social interaction (Liddicoat, 2007: 51). Conversation will not be achieved if the speaker always talks without giving any turn to the listener to speak.

According to Wooffitt (2005: 26), in achieving turn taking, both participants actually feel uncertain about what will be the topic, as well as when the turn will end, and other things at the beginning of the conversation. Even though those vagueness may seem disturbing the process, actually they do not. The conversation still runs orderly without any gap or silence. There are various ways to understand the construct, but it depends on the region and culture where the interaction takes place.

Sacks in Liddicoat (2007: 57) states that there are three possible completion marks when the speaker gives floor to the listener and the listener is ready to take the floor. The first mark is grammatically complete. It means that the speaker has finished his/her sentence. Intonationally complete is the second way that the utterer may raise his/her tones to end his utterance. The last and most important mark is complete in action. The first participant should have done his/her action, such as questioning and answering.

To create a smooth turn taking without any overlap or gap, Sacks et al. (1974:704) suggests three possibilities. The three basic rules are explained below.

- a. The speaker invites the next speaker to talk in order to take the floor. It can be done by asking him/her to talk or asking him/her a question.
- b. The speaker considers the possibility of change speaker has come when nobody has the floor, so he/she has courage to start talking.
- c. If those two rules do not appear, the current speaker can remain silent or continue his/her turn.

Turn taking means that one speaker at one time, so it does not produce a simultaneous speech. It will raise a problem when two participants in a conversation, talk at the same time. This situation, of course, sometimes occurs in people's daily conversation. It seems problematic because it can make misunderstanding for both parties.

4. Interruption

To expound interruptions, this part contains the definition, the types, and the functions of interruption. Each part is described in detail to help the process of completing this research.

a. Definition of Interruption

To define interruption is rather complicated because it depends on complex factors, such as the status of speaker and the culture of the place. Understanding interruption is not limited to culture and dominance, but it is beyond that. Interruption can also be seen from various points of view, including the time when the interruption occurs and the point where the interruption appears (Verschueren, 1998:191). Moreover, every linguist has his/her own definition of interruption.

Wardaugh (2006: 302) states that interruption is an early topic change within a conversation, while Beaumont (2009: 910) assumes that interruption is speech performance that happens when a person starts to talk while the current speaker is talking and finally giving up his/her floor. It means that interruption is a deviation in turn-taking rule, because one person must talk at one time (Beattie, 1982: 93).

For West, Zimmerman, Octigan, and Niederman (in Lu and Chiung-Chih, 2006: 1), interruption is disturbance in turn taking principle. This definition is

what people think for a long time about interruption. Interruption is often regarded negatively, especially when it is closely related to power and dominance. Therefore, interruption often occurs when an adult talks to a child or when a person with higher status talks to a person with lower status. However, it should not always be the case. Sometimes, interruption also has positive aspect instead of negative one (Bousfield, 2008: 233). Rather than showing impoliteness, interruption can show affection, sympathy, and more, instead.

Recently, some authors suggest that interruption is not always related to dominance. The relationship between interruption and dominance is complicated, since there are many aspects influencing the occurrence of interruption, including gender and social status (Beattie, 1982: 97). Zimmerman and West (1975: 125) conduct a study about sex roles in interruption and the result shows that male is more dominant than female. Since then, many researchers have examined the relationship between gender and interruption. Hence, the results differ in every investigation. Nonetheless, this research needs to be developed further to make sure what the exact relation between sex and interruption is.

To show the pattern of interruption, Drummond (in Lu and Chiung-chih, 2006: 2) makes the idealized schema for it.

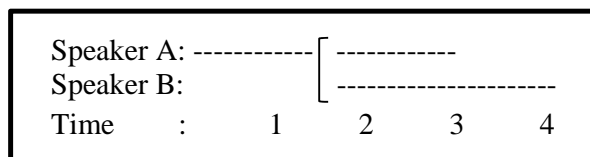


Figure 1: **Scheme of Interruption by Drummond**

There, the time reflects the chronology of interruption. The time 1 is when one party (speaker A) starts talking in one time. Then, in time 2, speaker B starts

to interrupt speaker A's utterance. Then, speaker A is still unwilling to give speaker B his/her floor, so the two speakers still talk at the same time. Finally, at the end, speaker B finishes his/her words alone.

In classifying interruption, there can be two possibilities: successful and unsuccessful. Successful interruption means the initiator of interruption succeed in taking the floor. In contrast, in unsuccessful interruption, the interrupter cannot gain the floor. The interruptee can hold the floor and continue his/her speech smoothly without concerning the interruption.

In this research, the terms and the symbols used throughout the explanations and transcripts are explained below.

interrupter : a person who does the interruptions
 interruptee : a person who is interrupted by the interrupter
 (pause) : indicates a pause
 { *word 1* : the left brace indicates interruption
 [*word 2* : the italic words indicate simultaneous speech

An example is presented below to explain further about the symbols and terms.

DT: ...and you give a list which included, most of the public sector workers
 who have been on strike in the last few months, you said you would,
 pursue those disruptive elements with (pause)
 MT: { **unremitting hostility**
 quite right (Beattie, 1982: 103)

DT who is interrupted by the listener is called interruptee. MT, who interrupts the initial speaker, is called interrupter. There is a pause in DT's utterance, so there is a word 'pause' in double brackets to show the pause. DT does not finish delivering his message, but he stops for a second. When he starts to talk again, MT grabs the floor. The left bracket indicates the start of the interruption and the

italic words show that DT and MT talk at the same time or simultaneous speech occurs. The bolded words highlight the occurrence of interruption.

b. Types of Interruption

In this research, the researcher wants to identify the types of interruptions and to describe the functions of interruptions that appear in conversation between characters. To analyze the types of interruption, the theory commonly used by many researchers is proposed by Ferguson in 1977 (in Beattie, 1982:101-103). He suggests four types of interruption as shown below.

1) Simple interruption

Simple interruption occurs once an interrupter takes the floor when the current speaker still incompleted his/her sentence. The interrupter succeeds to disrupt the interruptee's talk so the interruptee stops his/her speak. Therefore, the interruptee listens to the interrupter until the interrupter finishes his/her talk, then the floor comes back to the interruptee. Here is the example:

A1: I know what you thought I know you {
 A2: **Ya still see her anymore?**
 (Zimmerman, 1975: 114)

In this conversation, A2 interrupts A1. A2 becomes an interrupter and A1 becomes an interruptee. The simple interruption is shown when A1 cannot complete his utterance and he decides to stop saying and listens A2's speech. A2 who takes the floor can say his mind fully.

2) Overlap interruption

In overlap interruption, the floor is shared between the participants because they speak at the same time. When the current speaker still speaks, the interrupter

tries to take the floor. Nevertheless, he/she still can interrupt even though the original speaker does not stop until he/she completes his/her utterance. After the first speaker finishes, the interrupter still grabs the floor, so there is no break during the simultaneous speech.

LG: ... I wonder whether people feel that this is because the Labour Party has run out of some steam. It hasn't so many ***new ideas.***
 JC: ***I think i-***
 I think it's because they are, ah answers to what are, gross over claims by the Conservative Party, ...

(Beattie, 1982: 102)

The dialogue above shows overlap interruption because there is simultaneous speech between LG and JC. JC interrupts LG because he wants to say his opinion about the topic that LG brings. However, LG can reach complete words before the turn taking occurs. JC also can say his opinion completely because LG does not attempt to take the floor again. Moreover, he repeats two words to make sure that LG hears his words from the beginning.

3) Butting-in interruption

This type of interruption involves simultaneous speech. However, it is not same as other types in which the new speaker succeeds in taking floor; instead, there is no floor taking. When the interrupter tries to interrupt the first speaker, he/she intends to stop his/her speaking because the interruptee keeps saying his/her words and ignoring the interrupter's interruption. To make the explanation clearer, here is the example.

S1: . . . Although I don't think anybody would do that unless they're going against what she says ***and I***
 S2: ***Ya, but***
 S1: ***can't see anybody going against that.***

(Marche, 1993: 395)

This dialogue shows that S1's utterance is interrupted by S2 who interrupts him. S2, who wants to take the floor, cannot say his opinion fully because S1 still keeps the floor. S1 continues his speech as seem there is no disruption from S2, while S2 does not succeed in obtaining the floor.

From all four types of interruption, butting-in interruption is the only type considered as an unsuccessful interruption. The reason is in butting-in interruption, turn exchange does not occur. The interrupter fails to take the floor, so the floor is still kept by the interruptee.

4) Silent interruption

There is no simultaneous speech in this type because the current speaker silences before finishing his/her utterance. When he/she pauses before completing his/her speech, the new speaker takes the floor. Actually, the first speaker wants to continue his/her speech after the short pause, but the interrupter interrupts him/her instead. The conversation below shows an example of silent interruption.

S1: But before you knew all this stuff, before you knew that she was
 (pause) {
 S2: **That was Tina.**
 (Marche, 1993: 395)

There is no simultaneous speech in this conversation. The silent interruption begins when S1's utterance remains incomplete, because she pauses for a while. During the silence, S2 takes the floor to say her response towards S1's talk.

c. Functions of Interruption

There are two functions of interruption suggested by Murata (in Li, Han Z: 2001): cooperative and intrusive/disruptive/competitive interruption. On the other hand, Goldberg (1990) adds one function that is neutral interruptions. Neutral here

means that the interruption is neither cooperative nor intrusive. In fact, the basic function of interruption is to cut the first speaker's utterance before he/she finishes his/her sentence, so he/she can take the floor.

For cooperative interruption, the interrupter wants to show that he/she enthuses and listens to the speaker. By providing feedback, even when the speaker does not complete his/her utterance yet, the interrupter shows an interest in the topic. The example of this interruption is a conversation occurs in class discussion. Each student may interrupt another student to show agreement or to revise the statement. Murata does not make sub category for cooperative interruption. Therefore, in this research, the researcher uses theory from Kennedy and Camden combined with Han Z. Li's theory. Kennedy and Camden (in Li, Han Z, 2001: 269) classify cooperative interruption into two types: agreement and assistance, and Han Z. Li adds one type that is clarification.

- 1) Agreement: the interrupter understands and supports what the first speaker says. Therefore, he/she shows his/her agreement by doing interruption and sometimes he/she adds or elaborates his/her idea related to the topic. For example:

M: I'd hope that my life would still be full enough *that*
 A: *Yeah.* You'd live by
 yourself or you'd get married again.
 (Beaumont et al, 2001: 431)

In the dialogue, A interrupts M because he agrees with M's statement by saying "Yeah". A then adds his opinion after showing his agreement regarding M's utterance. Previously, M states a wish for his life.

power of the interrupter. The interrupter tries to stop the ongoing speech and takes the floor intentionally. There are four types of intrusive interruption formulated by Murata and supported by Kennedy and Camden. Murata discovers three categories: disagreement, floor taking, and topic change. Kennedy and Camden later develop the intrusive subcategories by inserting tangentialization (in Li, Han Z., 2001: 269).

- 1) Disagreement: when the listener listens to something that he/she does not agree with, he/she wants to correct or state his/her opinion about it. Therefore, he/she interrupts the first speaker to deliver his/her disagreement. For example:

A: It's not worth saying in *the first place*.
 M: ***But don't you think he'd feel better if she told him.***

(Beaumont et al, 2001: 431)

M does not agree with A's utterance. Therefore, he interrupts A immediately before A completes his sentence. He tries to show his disagreement by speaking his opinion that is contradict with A's opinion about the current topic. The disagreement is marked with a word 'but'.

- 2) Floor taking: the interrupter wants to develop the topic, so he/she interrupts the first speaker. He/she does not wish to change the topic, but only add his/her opinion by taking the floor.

Teddy : I read a newspaper this morning and the legalization of cannabis seems very interesting. But it has negative aspect *from*
 Flint : ***if it is legalized in our country, negative points will appear more than the positive ones.***

The floor taking interruption is shown when Flint takes the floor from Teddy because he wants to develop the topic by uttering his opinion. Before Teddy says his full sentence, Flint has already cut it. Flint does not change the topic at all but he wants to add his opinion that is in line with Teddy's idea.

- 3) Topic change: different from the previous points, this type of interruption is meant to change the topic. The interrupter cuts the speaker's speech more aggressively, so he/she succeeds stirring the topic.

M: I would never wait until he was 20 years old then try to *deal*
 A: *[The phone. The phone is ringing.*

(Beaumont et al, 2001: 432)

M is still speaking when A interrupts him. A interrupts M because he does not want to talk about the topic that M brings. Therefore, he immediately changes the topic by saying that the phone is ringing. M's utterance remains incomplete because he reacts to A's utterance after the interruption.

- 4) Tangentialization: the interrupter summarizes what the speaker says. He may ever hear the topic before and does not want to hear about it again. The other situation that may happen is the interrupter does not like to hear the full message. Therefore, he/she skips what the speaker wants to say before the message is delivered completely.

M: I guess you're right, but what *[I said is true too.*
 A: *[So I win. I win. I win. I win.*

(Beaumont et al, 2001: 431)

M admits that A's opinion is true but he also think that his opinion is not false either. A who hears M confession immediately interrupts him because he wants to

make M admit his defeat without giving any excuse. A skips M's utterance that tries to add an excuse by uttering a conclusion.

The last function is called neutral interruption. The characteristics of this interruption are the function is not negative or positive. It is not used to dominate or support the speaker. It can happen when the listener is enthusiast during the conversation or feeling awkward, instead. For example, the interrupter actually does not know that the origin speaker has not finished his/her speech but the interrupter interrupts him/her.

Renee : Why don't you go downstairs? That's where everybody is.

Olla : Yeah, but Renee, I've *met*

Renee : *Make yourself at home.*

Here, Renee suggests Olla to come down, so she can enjoy the party. When Olla responds Renee's offer, Renee has already left the location. While walking away, Renee comforts Olla to feel relax. Therefore, she cannot hear what Olla says to her and interrupts her.

5. *Modern Family Season 1*

Modern Family Season 1 is a sitcom aired from September 23, 2009 until May 19, 2010 on ABC. Directed by Jason Winer and Reginald Hudlin, the Season 1 contains twenty-four episodes. Each of them has a different topic but still in one big plot. The average rating for the first Season is high, since about 9.83 million people watch the 24 episodes. Becoming the new hottest family sitcom in the United States, *Modern Family* Season 1 gets numerous awards.

This sitcom is nominated for eight Primetime Emmy Awards, fourteen Emmy Awards, and six Creative Arts Emmy Awards. The first episode of this Season,

Pilot, gets much attention and awards, including Outstanding Directorial Achievement in Comedy Series and Young Artist Award in Outstanding Comedy Series in 2009.

Modern Family Season 1 tells about three families who live in Los Angeles. Each family has their own problem that makes the sitcom is interesting. Actually, there is one main family that is split up because each of the members has their own marriage life. Therefore, the three families have a connection that makes the story is more attractive. The main family consists of Jay Pritchett, his daughter Claire Dunphy, and Mitchell Pritchett, his son.

Jay marries Gloria, who is much younger than him, after he divorced from his previous wife. Gloria comes from Columbia and has a son named Manny who is in pre-teen. This first family gets some problems from various causes, including the wide age gap couple and raising pre-teen boy. The second family consists of Claire who is married to Phil Dunphy and their three children. Each child has different age and owns distinctive characteristics, so the parents are challenged to solve every problem in diverse ways. The last family is Mitchell with Cameron Tucker, his partner. This homosexual couple adopts a Vietnamese baby girl named Lily. Many difficulties come to this family because they have to hide their homosexual relationship, especially after Lily appears in Mitchell and Cameron's life.

In this research, six episodes in *Modern Family* Season 1 are taken as the source. In those episodes, the casts as well as the plot are introduced. *Pilot, The*

Bicycle Thief, Come Fly with Me, The Incident, Coal Digger, and Run for Your Wife are the titles of the first episode up to the sixth episode.

B. Previous Research

Studies of interruption have been done by many linguists since years ago. In this section, the researcher took two of them as references in undertaking this research. The researches below have different results because of some differences relating to the object and the method. The researches taken are a journal and a thesis.

1. A Pragmatic Analysis of Interruptions Presented by the Characters in Rhimes' *Grey's Anatomy* Series-Season 1 (Made Utari Prabesti, 2012)

In the thesis, Made focused on interruption produced by the characters in *Grey's Anatomy* series Season-1. The researcher chose this series because of the unique setting that took place mainly in hospital. The objective of the research was to investigate the types and purposes of interruption in *Grey's Anatomy* Season 1.

The results of the research were acquired from the transcript of the series through note-taking technique. There are 31 data found in 9 episodes of *Grey's Anatomy* Season 1. The researchers stated that types of interruption consisted of four categories: simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. The findings of the research show that simple interruption occurred most among other types. Overlap interruption and butting-in interruption took the second and third position, while silent interruption appeared least.

On terms of the functions of interruption, the researcher compiled three types. They are disruptive, cooperative and others. Interruption functioned as disruptive contained floor taking, disagreement, disinterest, rejection, and topic change. Cooperative consisted of completing an anticipated point, showing interest in the topic, expressing supportive agreement, and showing understanding. The other functions are complaining and calming the situation. Among those functions, disagreement appeared mostly in the series. Rejection took the second place and expressing supportive agreement was in the third position.

2. An Analysis of Gender Differences in Interruption based on the American TV series *Friends* (Zhao Fei, 2010)

This thesis talked about functions and frequency of interruption presented by characters in *Friends* series. The researcher wanted to compare the conversation between same-sex and mixed sex related to interruption produced during the series. Taking three episodes from each Season, the objective of the research was to investigate the difference of speech style between three females and three male protagonists in *Friends*.

The researcher used three functions of interruption: competitive, cooperative, and neutral. The thesis resulted to the six characters producing competitive interruption more than cooperative interruption. The domination and power were shown in this finding. However, those functions were only slightly different in number because the characters were friends.

The other findings showed men tend to interrupt women much more than the reverse. Men produced more competitive interruption toward women than women

toward men. However, in cooperative interruption, both men and women said equally in terms of quantity. The other noteworthy result was mixed-sex did more interruption than same-sex conversation.

To sum up, both of them focus on interruption. It is interesting to investigate the same topic, but using different approaches and objects. By using different object, the research can show different result as different context is taken. It has broadened the limitation of identifying the use of interruption in media, especially in drama television.

C. Conceptual Framework

Conversation analysis (CA) focuses on how the orderly structure in conversation can transfer messages from a speaker to a recipient. Conversation analysis is a new study developed by Harvey Sack and Schegloff. In CA, some fields can be studied further, such as adjacency pairs, preference organization, backchannel, repair, and interruption.

In this thesis, the researcher focuses on interruptions in *Modern Family* Season 1 because the series is closely related to people's daily life. People often do interruptions when talking to other people in society. Interruption is speech behavior that occurs when the speaker has not finished his/her sentence yet, but the listener takes the floor instead.

Types of interruption and functions of interruption occurring in the sitcom are the problems of this research. In analyzing the types of interruptions that the researcher explained before, it is important to know the four categories.

1. Simple Interruption: simultaneous speech happens, and before the current speaker finishes his/her utterance, the interrupter takes the floor.
2. Overlap Interruption: simultaneous speech presents and the first speaker manages to finish his/her utterance, though the interrupter tries to grab the floor in the middle of the interruptee's speech.
3. Butting-in Interruption: there is no turn exchange, since when the interrupter starts to take the floor, he/she has to stop his/her utterance. It is because the interruptee does not give the floor and continues his/her utterance.
4. Silent Interruption: there is no simultaneous speech, but turn exchange happens. The interruptee is silent for a moment and his/her sentence is incomplete, so the interrupter grabs the floor.

Interruption happens as violation of a conversation. It is often assumed that interruption only has a function that is to grab the floor while the speaker has not finished the utterance yet. However, the appearance of interruption has three main functions with some subcategories, which are:

1. Cooperative interruption
 - a. Agreement: agreement interruption is to show understanding or support towards the interruptee. The interrupter sometimes also gives his/her idea to show the agreement.
 - b. Assistance: assistance interruption means the interrupter provides word, clause, or sentence to help the interruptee in finishing the utterance.
 - c. Clarification: clarification interruption is to understand or to make clear the message that the interruptee wants to deliver.

2. Intrusive Interruption

- a. Disagreement: disagreement happens when the listener disagrees or rejects what the speaker says. Then, the listener can clarify it immediately.
 - b. Floor Taking: floor taking occurs when the interrupter wants to explore more about the topic. Therefore, he/she actually does not want to change the topic but wants to give her opinion about the topic, so he/she takes the floor.
 - c. Topic Change: the interrupter is more aggressive since he/she wants to change the topic instead of just taking the floor. Topic change can also happen when the interrupter is not aware with the topic that the interruptee brings.
 - d. Tangentialization: tangentialization is speech of interrupter who knows what the interruptee wants to talk about because the interruptee has ever mentioned that before or the interrupter knows from another source. Therefore, the interruptee interrupts the current speech by summarizing it.
3. Neutral Interruption: neutral interruption can occur when the interruption does not violate the conversation and shows rapport. For example, the listener interrupts the speaker because he wants to warn the speaker about something. Right after the warning, the interrupter gives back the floor to the interruptee.

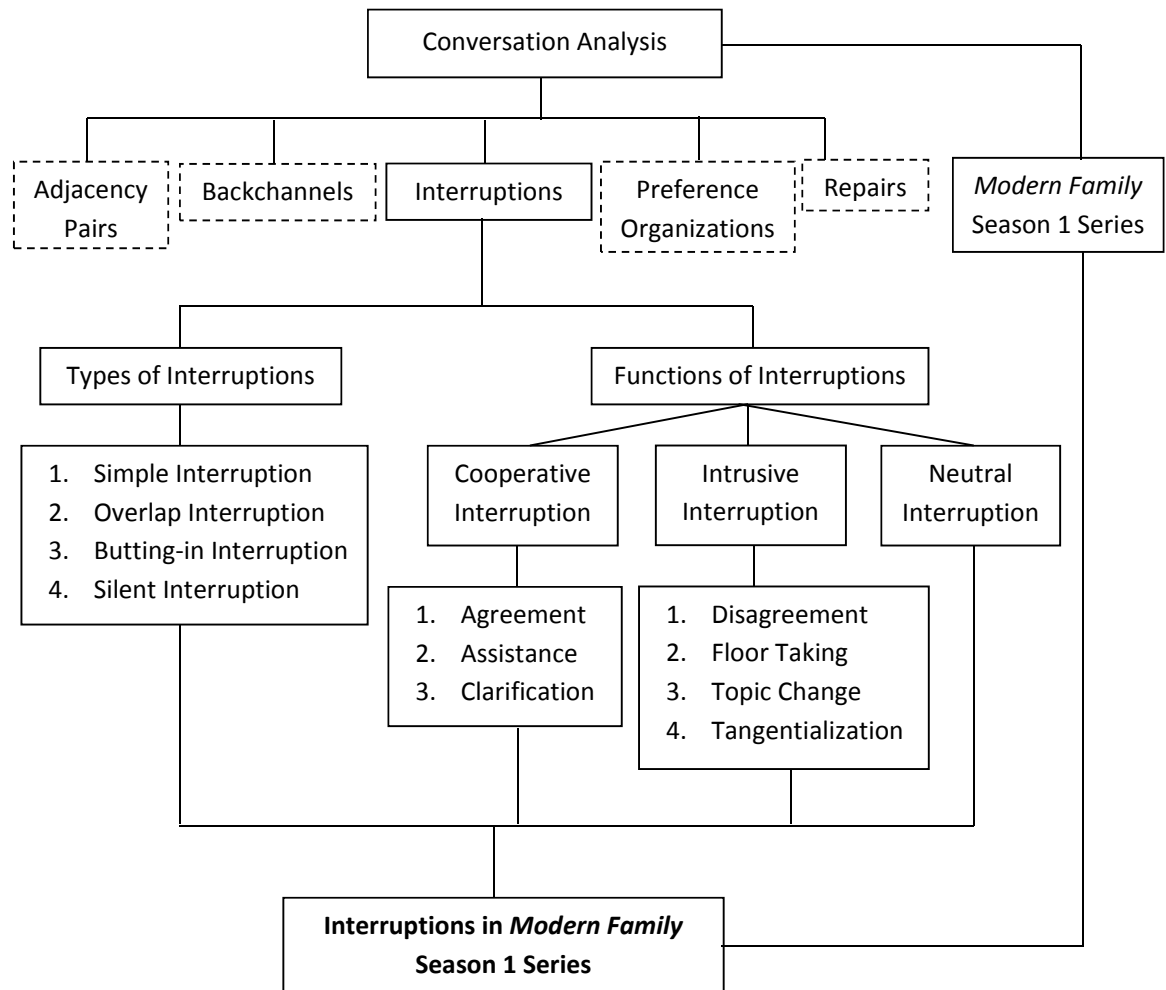


Figure 2: Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the method of the research, including the type of research, form, context, and source of data, research instrument, techniques of data collection and data analysis, and data trustworthiness.

A. Type of Research

This research used descriptive qualitative method because the purpose of the research is not to predict the result, but to describe a phenomenon (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 167). Qualitative research is closely related to descriptive method that can explain more about the feeling or the process beyond the problem than other conventional methods. Therefore, to interpret the data, qualitative method is necessary to use.

According to Strauss and Corbin (1998: 11), qualitative research is completed not by means of quantification or statistical technique. Moreover, qualitative method can give complex detail about particular phenomena that are difficult to be expressed through quantitative method (Strauss and Corbin, 1998: 11). Nevertheless, few quantitative results can be used to obtain some details through interpretation. Thus, qualitative was chosen as the appropriate method because it represented what the researcher had studied.

Qualitative method does not prove something right or wrong, but explains the reason behind the problem. Moreover, giving point of view from experiences and knowledge obtained is what the researcher tried to do in making the thesis. Therefore, the result might differ from one person to other because of external

factors, such as culture, religion, and childhood experience influencing the research process.

B. Form of Data, Context of Data, and Source of Data

Qualitative research can be analyzed using verbal and nonverbal data. Verbal data can be found in utterances spoken by speakers, while nonverbal data can be seen through gestures, facial expression, tone, and physical contact between speakers (Bousfield, 2008: 15). Nonverbal happens at the same time with verbal data. However, this thesis only focuses on verbal data. Therefore, the forms of the data were utterances spoken by the characters in the *Modern Family* Season 1 TV series, while the contexts of the data were dialogues containing interruptions.

The sources of this research were the transcript of the dialogues spoken by the characters in *Modern Family* Season 1 and the video of the series. The transcript was not made by the researcher but she took it from a reliable internet source. Moreover, in the research, not all episodes within Season 1 were examined but only six episodes.

C. Instruments of the Research

In qualitative data, the researcher was the primary instrument in collecting and interpreting the data (Moleong, 2001: 4). The researcher was involved in all research processes including the research observation, the analysis of the data, and the interpretation of the data. A data sheet was used as the secondary instrument to help the researcher categorized the data.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

According to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 189), data-collection techniques are divided into four categories. They are interviewing, ethnographic observation, documents and material culture, and visual analysis. In collecting the data, the researcher used visual analysis that was the most appropriate technique for this research. The technique was effective to interpret the data from television program. The steps taken to complete the data collection were illustrated as follows.

1. the researcher watched *Modern Family* Season 1 completely and thoroughly to understand the whole story and all aspects inside it;
2. the researcher checked the accuracy of the transcription with the dialogues in the sitcom;
3. the researcher selected and classified the dialogues containing interruptions in *Modern Family* Season 1; and
4. the researcher finished the data collection after the primary data were reviewed.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

In this part, the data that had been collected were ready to be analyzed. Referential analysis was chosen to analyze the data because it employed related theories during the process. In details, the researcher took the following steps to do the analysis:

1. transferring the collected data into a data sheet;
2. categorizing the data using a table containing two different classifications;

3. interpreting the data based on the context to answer the research questions using theories;
4. applying all techniques needed during the analytical process to gain trustworthiness; and
5. describing the data and drawing the conclusion.

To analyze the data that had been collected, the researcher categorized the dialogues using a data sheet in the form of a table. The format of the data sheet is shown below.

Table 1: **Data Sheet of Types and Functions of Interruptions in *Modern Family* Season 1 Series**

CO DE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERR UPTIONS				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION							EXPLANATION	
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOP ERATI VE			INTRUSI VE			NEUTRAL		
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP			TAN
5/1/ 08: 49- 08: 51	Cameron: Count to three. Mitchell : One, Cameron: $\left\{ \begin{matrix} two \\ Three \end{matrix} \right.$	√											√	Cam shows Lily’s room to Mitchell for the first time. He asks Mitchell to count up to three but when Mitchell says ‘two’, Cam skips the count by saying ‘three’ directly.

Note

Types of Interruption

SIM : Simple Interruption
OVE : Overlap Interruption
BUT : Butting-in Interruption
SIL : Silent Interruption

Functions of Interruption

Cooperative Interruption:

AGG : Agreement

ASS : Assistance

CLA : Clarification

Intrusive Interruption:

DIS : Disagreement

FLO : Floor Taking

TOP : Topic Change

TAN : Tangentialization

Neutral Interruption

F. Data Trustworthiness

According to Robert B. Burns (1994: 272), triangulation is necessary in a research to enhance the internal validity or trustworthiness. Moleong (2001: 173) added that data trustworthiness could be achieved after four categories are checked and proven. They are dependability, conformability, transferability, and credibility. The four categories that Moleong had made are described below.

Dependability means stability based on the assumption of repeatability to know if the research will get the same result if it is done twice or not (Moleong, 2001: 173). Next, conformability means neutrality. It concerns with to what degree the result can be confirmed by others. The third category is transferability. Transferability is determined by the result that can be generalized to other contexts or setting (Moleong, 2001: 174). Last, credibility is obtained from data source. It checks whether the research findings can be called ‘credible’ conceptual interpretation or not. It also searches whether or not the data collection is in line with the research questions.

In conducting this research, conformability and credibility were chosen to triangulate the data. To gain those aspects, the researcher collected and read many theories from various sources, such as papers, journals, and books related to conversation theory. Those sources also have to be related to interruptions. Furthermore, many testimonies and perspective from scholars were included in the data analysis and interpretation.

In addition, the researcher asked opinions and suggestions from the first consultant, Drs. Suhaini Muhammad Saleh, M.A., and second consultant, Titik

Sudartinah, S.S., M.A. Fellow linguistic students who took the similar topic also contributed as the investigators for the triangulation. Using various researches and other researchers' analysis to interpret the data was essential to minimize differences or biases that may happen.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results of the research are presented in detail on the findings and discussion section. The results answer the objectives of the research that are to identify and to describe the types and functions of interruptions presented in *Modern Family* Season 1. In findings, the frequencies of the types and the functions of interruption are described. Further analysis by explaining and describing each problem is presented in the discussion section.

A. Findings

The data in this research were taken from utterances spoken by the characters in *Modern Family* Season 1 series. There were 57 data collected in this research. Table 2 below shows the occurrence of types and functions of interruption in *Modern Family* Season 1 series. It also presents some functions of interruption found in each type of interruption. Every type of interruption has different frequency towards the functions. Not all functions exist and get the same numbers in each type of interruption.

Table 2: **Frequency of Occurrence of Types and Functions of Interruption in *Modern Family* Season 1 Series**

No.	Types of Interruption	Functions of Interruption							TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)	
		Cooperative			Intrusive						Neutral
		Agreement	Assistance	Clarification	Disagreement	Floor Taking	Topic Change	Tangentialization			
1.	Simple Interruption	1	3	-	12	1	2	9	6	34	59.65
2.	Overlap Interruption	3	-	-	7	1	1	2	1	15	26.31
3.	Butting-in Interruption	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3.51
4.	Silent Interruption	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	6	10.53
TOTAL		5	3	1	20	3	5	13	7	57	100
PERCENTAGE (%)		8.77	5.26	1.76	35.09	5.26	8.77	22.81	12.28	100	

The types of interruption are divided into four categories: simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. All of them appear in the conversations spoken by the characters in the series. The most dominant type used by the characters is simple interruption, which appears 34 times (59.65%) in the six episodes. The second highest frequency is overlap interruption that occurs 15 times (26.31%). Silent interruption is in the next rank, occurring 6 times (10.53%), and the last occurrence is butting-in interruption that appears twice (3.51%).

Table 2 also shows that all functions of interruption are found in the TV series, but each of them has different frequency. There are three functions: cooperative, intrusive, and neutral. Cooperative interruption consists of three types: agreement, assistance, and clarification. Intrusive interruption contains four

subcategories: disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. From the three functions, intrusive interruption has the highest percentage. Cooperative is in the second position, while neutral interruption is in the last position.

From the subcategories, the highest frequency of functions of interruption is disagreement with 35.09%. It appears 20 times in the six episodes of *Modern Family* Season 1. Tangentialization is in the second position with 13 occurrences. Next, agreement and topic change are in the third and fourth position with 5 occurrences and get 8.77%. Following the previous rank, assistance and floor taking appear 3 times and are in the fifth and sixth position. The last position is clarification that appears only once (1.76%).

B. Discussion

This section discusses the findings in depth to answer the problem formulation stated in Chapter I. To provide a complete explanation, some utterances from the appendix are taken as the examples. This section consists of two parts. The first part is related to the types of interruptions in *Modern Family* Season 1 to answer the first formulation of the problem. The second part is about the functions of interruption. The discussion starts from the types of interruption.

1. Types of Interruption

There are four types of interruption produced by the characters in *Modern Family* Season 1 series. They are simple interruption, overlap interruption, butting-in interruption, and silent interruption. Each of them is explained one by one through some examples.

a. Simple Interruption

Simple interruption is the most common interruption that occurs in conversations. It has the simplest pattern among all the types. Therefore, this type of interruption also appears mostly in *Modern Family* Season 1. It occurs thirty four times in the dialogues between the characters in the six episodes. Simple interruption happens when the interrupter succeeds in taking the floor, but the interruptee has not completed his/her sentence yet. The interruptee stops his/her speech immediately or later without finishing it because the interrupter grabs the floor. Here is an example of simple interruption from the dialogue in the third episode of *Modern Family* Season 1.

Jay	:	Actually, this is called an aileronic	{	<i>control that works</i>
Claire:			}	<i>Cause that's what matters right</i>
		now. Bye, Dad.		
				(25/3/18:21-18:26)

The conversation contains simple interruption because Claire succeeds in taking the floor when Jay is still speaking. She can express her opinion by cutting Jay's utterance. Jay, who becomes an interruptee, stops his speech not long after Claire begins to talk. Therefore, Jay cannot say his explanation in aileron completely, while Claire can exactly say her grudge and conclude the conversation.

The conversation occurs after Jay intentionally drives his toy plane to hit Phil's face. After bringing him home, Claire finds a little piece of flap in Phil's hair and gives it to Jay. Jay, instead of saying sorry, explains to Claire about the flap. Hearing the words, Claire immediately interrupts Jay because she feels pissed off. She uses sarcasm to respond to Jay and then she asks him to leave.

Simple interruption can also happen in father-son relationship. The dialogue between Jay and Manny below shows that dominance can influence the use of interruption. Jay, who is Manny's stepfather, can grab the floor easily.

Manny: Well, it says right here that *you*
 Jay : ***That's worrying about it.***
 (16/2/11:14-11:16)

Jay is trying to fix a fan in Manny's room and Manny helps him. Manny reads the instruction for fixing the fan because Jay asks him to read it. However, Jay wants Manny to skip safety tips part. He wants Manny read the instruction directly. Ignoring Jay's suggestion, Manny still convinces him that safety tips are important. Therefore, before Manny even finishes his sentence, Jay already says that Manny worries too much about it.

Simple interruption appears in the example because Jay takes the floor completely before Manny, the current speaker, finishes his sentence. Jay interrupts Manny by saying, "That's worrying about it", then Manny stops his speech right away. Jay is older than Manny, so he can interrupt Manny without hesitation. However, age is not always the factor to interrupt someone. An example below shows that a young person can interrupt someone who is much older than him/her.

Alex, who is Phil's daughter, also can interrupt Phil without faltering. She takes the floor firmly even though Phil is much older than her. The conversation occurs when Phil invites Alex to watch a running race between him and Claire.

Phil : Well, if you want to see a little history being made right here, *you*
 Alex: ***Not really.***
 (53/6/17:27-17:29)

Phil asks Alex to watch the running race but Alex is not interested in that competition. Therefore, Alex refuses the invitation immediately before Phil ends his utterance. The moment when Alex says, “Not really” to show her refusal is called simple interruption. She says it when Phil says, “you”, so Alex and Phil say their utterances simultaneously. However, Phil does not continue his speech after Alex interrupts him.

b. Overlap Interruption

The second most frequent type is overlap interruption. In the six episodes of *Modern Family* Season 1, overlap interruption emerges fifteen times. Even though the gap between the amount of the previous and the current type is quite wide, overlap is still considered as a dominating type in the research. Overlap interruption happens when the interruptee can complete his/her utterance although the interrupter interrupts him/her in the middle of his/her speech. This type presents simultaneous speech and turn exchange. Therefore, although the original speaker is able to finish his/her words, the interrupter can take the floor.

An example of overlap interruption can be seen as follows.

Cameron: You are not giving a speech	{	<i>you gonna stuck with these people for the next five hours.</i>
Mitchell :		<i>Why? You're right. You're right, you're right. Okay. I'm sorry.</i>

(2/1/03:26-03:31)

In the dialogue above, there is an overlap interruption because there is no break in continuity in Cameron's speech although Mitchell interrupts him. Cameron still keeps his floor until he succeeds in completing the message that he wants to deliver, even though Mitchell tries to steal it. On the other hand,

Mitchell, who becomes an interrupter, also can finish his words by taking the floor from Cameron.

The dialogue occurs when Cameron and Mitchell are on a plane to bring home Lily, their adopted baby from Vietnam, for the first time. Mitchell and Cameron are a gay couple who has already lived together for five years. Mitchell feels people around him seem to have bad judgment on their status. Mitchell says that he wants to talk to the other passengers about this matter. However, Cameron refuses Mitchell's idea and explains the reason. Mitchell then understands and apologizes to Cameron.

Another example of overlap interruption is also taken from Cameron and Mitchell's conversation. Yet, the episode and the place in which the dialogue takes place are different from the previous example.

Cameron: I'm gonna put some music on.

Mitchell : No, cam, I have to go to work. { *I don't have time for this.*

Cameron: { *Dance with her. Put a
little boogie in it.*

(46/6/04:42-04:44)

Overlap interruption happens when Cameron disturbs Mitchell's utterance. Mitchell, somehow, can reach completeness on his utterance. Similar to Mitchell, Cameron also can finish his words, even though Mitchell does not stop his words after he interrupts him. Mitchell says, "I don't have time for this" when Cameron interrupts by saying, "Dance with her". Simultaneous speech is present in the conversation and becomes the starting point when the overlap interruption occurs.

The setting of the conversation is in Cameron and Mitchell's house. Mitchell seems very worried with Lily's protection devices inside the house. Therefore,

Cameron asks Mitchell to relax and suggests Mitchell to dance with Lily. Mitchell rejects the idea because he is busy with his work. However, Cameron insists Mitchell to dance with Lily while turning on the music.

In the sixth episode, the researcher also found overlap interruption at the very last scene. It occurs when Phil's family is in the car with Haley as the driver. They want to enjoy a short trip after Haley gets her driver license. However, Haley panics when a police siren is heard behind the car. Claire, who sits next to Haley, tries to calm her daughter. She asks Haley to pull over the car, yet Haley refuses it. Things get a little bit messy because Phil also enters the argument by supporting Haley to keep forward.

Haley: Dad agrees with me. I can speed up. I can't, *[I can't lose him.*
 Claire: *[It's not a movie, Haley!*
Pull over!

(57/6/20:31-20:34)

The overlap interruption happens when Claire interrupts Haley by saying "It's not a movie, Haley!". However, Haley still can finish her utterance by saying "I can't lose him". Haley succeeds in saying what is in her mind completely, although Claire interrupts her in the middle of her utterance.

c. Butting-in Interruption

Butting-in interruption is distinct from the other three types because there is no turn exchange. The interrupter fails to take the floor because he/she cannot finish his/her utterance, even though he/she tries to disrupt the interruptee. Oppositely, the interruptee can say his/her utterance completely without being bothered by the interrupter's disruption. Therefore, butting-in interruption is

Cameron and Mitchell still talk about the key of being a good father. Cameron says the complete utterance in a rather slow pace. Therefore, Mitchell, who just listens for a while, wants to deliver his opinion too. After he fails in the first attempt, Mitchell also cannot take the floor for the second attempt because Cameron does not want to give the floor. Cameron can say his opinion completely although Mitchell tries to disrupt twice. Mitchell can only say, “And for us, what we’re gonna” before Cameron continue his words by saying, “of a company or of a country”. That circumstance is when butting-in interruption occurs.

d. Silent Interruption

Unlike other types that involve simultaneous speech, silent interruption does not include simultaneous speech because the initial speaker pauses for a moment. When silence occurs, the speaker has not finished his/her utterance, yet and the interrupter takes the floor. An example of this interruption is presented below.

Cameron: I-I'm Cameron, and I'm currently not working, which gives me more time to grill, and shoot baskets, and (pause)	}	and this is Lily.
Mitchell :		(14/2/07:49-07:59)

Cameron and Mitchell bring Lily to toddler play class for the first time. At the beginning of the class, Cameron and Mitchell are asked to introduce themselves. Mitchell introduces himself first. He says his name and his occupation then Cameron continues the introduction by saying his name, too. However, when he tells about his job, which is none, he talks too long about his current activity. Therefore, Mitchell cuts his words by immediately introducing Lily. He says “and this is Lily” as the concluding words.

Silent interruption happens when Cameron introduces himself, then pauses for a while before finishing his utterance. He thinks about the next activities that he wants to say, so he stops talking for a while. Mitchell then grabs the floor by introducing Lily. Mitchell decides to end Cameron's utterance because Cameron may say more unnecessary things. As a result, Cameron's utterance remains incomplete.

The next example found in the series is still in the toddler play class. However, the first speaker is Mitchell while the second speaker is the teacher. The dialogue happens when Lily cannot grab or scoot yet. Mitchell, who accompanies Lily, steals blocks from a boy and claims that stacked block is Lily's work. The teacher appreciates Lily's first attempt and she asks Mitchell if he wants a videotape.

Mitchell: You know, I don't, I don't know if I can actually get her to do it
 again, so (pause)
 Teacher: **Well, we tape all of our classes.**
 (17/2/16:56-17:01)

The interruption above is called silent interruption because Mitchell pauses before completing his reason to avoid the teacher's suggestion on videotaping Lily's grabbing moment. The teacher then takes the floor to explain that the class has a video tape that records all activities by saying "Well, we tape all of our classes". The incomplete utterance of Mitchell and the occurrence of turn exchange from Mitchell to the teacher during Mitchell's silence are called silent interruption.

Another example is shown below.

Mitchell : I'm sorry. I just assumed that (pause)
 Cameron: **I know. I know what you assumed.**

(50/6/12:19-12:24)

The silent interruption starts after Mitchell apologizes to Cameron. He stutters a little bit when he tries to explain what he assumes before. Mitchell pauses his words for a while and Cameron takes the floor. He understands what Mitchell guesses, so he stops Mitchell to talk further about it. Mitchell's utterance remains incomplete and the turn switches to Cameron.

The conversation between Mitchell and Cameron is established when they are facing a camera. Mitchell feels that he is not a good parent because of Lily's bumped head accident. It reminds him to the egg project that teaches him on how hard to be a parent is. Then, Cameron also tells about his story. He says that the egg project does not turn out well. Mitchell thinks that it fails because Cameron eats the eggs. Actually, Cameron breaks the eggs, not eating it.

2. Functions of Interruptions

This section discusses the functions of interruption uttered by the characters in *Modern Family* Season 1. The detailed explanations in this part answer the second research question stated in Chapter I. All three functions of interruptions, including cooperative, intrusive, and neutral interruption appear in the research. The subcategories of each function are also shown in the series. They are agreement, assistance, and clarification for cooperative interruption, and disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization for intrusive interruption.

a. Cooperative

Interruption can be cooperative. It can show the harmony between speakers as they share meaning. The interrupter, instead of just disturbing the speaker's speech, wants to synchronize with the topic or the content of the conversation that the first speaker initiates. Cooperative category is divided into three subcategories with different frequencies. They are agreement, assistance, and clarification.

1) Agreement

Agreement interruption occurs when the interrupter takes the floor because he/she wants to show agreement, understanding, or support toward the first speaker's utterance. The interrupter enthuses with the topic of the conversation that the initial speaker brings. Occasionally, the interrupter extends the speaker's idea. Agreement interruption appears five times in the research and three of them are explained below.

Cameron: You watch	{	<i>"the Cam Show."</i>	(13/2/06:36-06:38)
Mitchell :	}	<i>Yes, I know. I do watch it.</i>	

The dialogue between Cameron and Mitchell above shows agreement interruption because Mitchell understands Cameron's intention, so he interrupts Mitchell by saying, "Yes, I know". Moreover, he emphasizes his discernment by saying "I do watch it". Previously, Cameron says, "You watch *the Cam Show*" to underscore that Mitchell loves to watch the show.

The conversation takes place in the toddler class. Mitchell feels very nervous when he enters the class. Cameron tries to calm him down but Mitchell is too worried about people's judgment on gay couple. Mitchell does not want to make

Lily's important moment turns into 'the Cam Show'. However, Cameron disagrees with Mitchell because Mitchell considers 'the Cam Show' as a bad program. In fact, many people love the show and even Mitchell watches it too.

Another example is shown as follows.

Phil : Well, there's book smart, and then there's street smart. ***(opens mouth to initiate next sentence)***
 Claire: ***Yeah, and then there's Luke.***
 Phil : Oh, he's just, he's just curious. That's all.

(34/5/01:19-01:25)

Agreement interruption happens when Claire interrupts Phil. Phil, who has not revealed his opinion completely yet, is disrupted by Claire. Claire agrees with Phil's statement and then she develops Phil's idea by saying, "Yeah, and then there's Luke". She adds, 'Luke' to complete the idea because she thinks Luke is one of a kind. However, Phil actually has a different viewpoint from what Claire thinks. Indeed, Phil wants to express that Luke is smart with his own way.

The next example is taken from a conversation between Gloria and Phil. Similar to the first example, the following example also shows the interrupter's understanding toward the interruptee's utterance. The dialogue below happens when Phil tries to comfort Gloria. The previous scene shows that Claire often says that Gloria is a gold digger behind her back. Gloria is very angry with Claire, so Phil soothes Gloria to discuss this problem with Claire.

Gloria: A coal digger.
 Phil : You know, she's saying ***"gold digger"***.
 Gloria: ***Yes Phil.***

(40/5/14:04-14:08)

In the dialogue, Gloria says ‘coal digger’ instead of ‘gold digger’. Hence, Phil says the correct word but Gloria already knows that she pronounces the wrong word. Therefore, when Phil tries to fix the incorrect word, Gloria cuts his utterance. Gloria says “Yes, Phil” to show her understanding of Phil’s statement. Maybe, Gloria utters the wrong word because she is from Colombia, so her pronunciation or her understanding of some English terms is not good.

2) Assistance

Assistance interruption appears five times. Assistance interruption occurs when the interrupter feels that the speaker needs help in completing his/her utterance. Therefore, the interrupter provides the speaker with a word or idea that fits with the first speaker’s intention. To make the definition clearer, there are three examples of assistance interruption that are explained in detail one by one.

Mitchell : And without missing a beat, Cam says	[(opens mouth initiating next sentence)
Cameron:		
		"Casablanca."
		(19/3/07:58-08:00)

The assistance interruption happens when Cameron interrupts Mitchell. Mitchell says “Cam says” but it looks like a clue for Cameron to finish the speech. Therefore, Cameron responds immediately, although actually Mitchell wants to say it by himself. Cameron completes Mitchell’s statement by saying ‘Casablanca’ along with Mitchell’s gesture. The interruption done by Cameron contains assistance because Cameron thinks that Mitchell needs him to complete the explanation.

The conversation is about how Mitchell and Cameron meet for the first time. They meet in one of legendary game night places while playing charade.

However, Mitchell does not know how to act his clue, so Mitchell just moves his hand like playing piano. Without a second, Cameron can answer the clue correctly that is 'Casablanca'. Mitchell is very impressed with Cameron and their relationship begins since that game. The next example is also taken from the dialogue between Cameron and Mitchell.

Mitchell : It's the bands and the drama, the pageantry.
 Cameron: **[Don't forget about the team mascots.**
 (35/5/06:37-06:43)

Unlike the previous example, assistance interruption occurring here aims to help the interruptee to complete an idea. Mitchell talks about the things that make football is attractive. He is thinking while saying his opinion, so he says every phrase in rather slow pace. Before he finishes his idea, Cameron interrupts him. Cameron wants to add another notion that Mitchell may not think about before. "Don't forget about the mascot" is what Cameron says to make Mitchell's concept completes. It can be inferred that Cameron tries to assist completing Mitchell's idea.

The last example is taken from a conversation between Jay and Cameron. Jay asks Mitchell, his homosexual son, whether he is attractive or not because Claire says that a woman like Gloria never falls for Jay for his appearance. Cameron answers it instead of Mitchell. He thinks Jay will draw his attention if they meet in a bar because Jay has some nice features. Jay then asks further which part of his body that is attractive. Before Jay finishes his question, Cameron answers that Jay has a complete set. Here is the dialogue.

Jay : Face, body, the whole [*(inaudible)*
 Cameron: [*The whole kit and caboodle, I think, really.*

(43/5/16:19-16:23)

When Jay wants to make sure that his look is truly attractive, Cameron interrupts him. He takes the floor to help Jay in making a clear statement. Jay still wonders that his body is hot or not and then Cameron assures Jay with his opinion. Cameron disrupts Jay by saying that every part of Jay is attractive, indeed. For expressing his assistance, he says, “The whole kit and caboodle, I think, really” immediately after Jay hardly complete says his intention.

3) Clarification

Clarification gets the least occurrence as a function of interruption in the findings. It only appears once during the first six episodes of the series. The listener states clarification when he/she needs explanation to understand what the speaker’s message is. Sometimes, the listener does not understand or does not hear the speaker’s utterance. Therefore, to grasp the speaker’s meaning, the listener takes the floor. An example shown below occurs when Phil wants to comfort Claire after doing hard work for the first day of school. However, Claire actually just wants to read and run later alone, but Phil plans to accompany her for the rest of the day. Phil says that they can run together. However, Claire thinks that she is faster than him.

Claire: The thing is I like to run alone and I kind of run fast. So (pause) [*So?*
 Phil :
 Claire: So I’m not sure you’re gonna be able to keep up with me.

(49/6/08:39-08:46)

This interruption is included in clarification interruption because Phil wants to clarify Claire's purpose in her unfinished sentence. Therefore, Phil interrupts her by saying, "So?" to underline that Claire should continue her utterance. Previously, Claire explains that she can run fast and Phil will not keep up with her. She pauses her utterance after says "So" because she thinks that Phil knows what she means.

b. Intrusive

In contrast with cooperative interruption, intrusive interruption tends to be more negative. Intrusive interruption involves an interrupter who disturbs the ongoing conversation by cutting off the current speaker's utterance. This function is divided into four subcategories: disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization.

1) Disagreement

Disagreement occurs when the listener reveals his/her disagreement, contradiction, or rejection by interrupting the initial speaker's speech. Disagreement has the biggest number of appearance in this research. From fifty seven data, twenty of them are disagreement interruptions. It is normal because in real life settings, people who do interruption actually just want to say their opinion that contradicts with the current speaker's sentence. In formal situations, this interruption does not appear too often. Disagreement interruption usually happens in situation where the participants of the conversation have close relationship. An example of disagreement is shown in the following datum.

Gloria: Come on, we're in the mall. Let's get you like some younger clothes.

Jay : There's a store there $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{that I know.} \\ \textit{I don't need any younger clothes!} \end{array} \right.$

(8/12:47-12:53)

The disagreement interruption is shown when Jay says, “I don’t need any younger clothes!” coincides with Gloria’s speech “... that I know”. At first, Gloria wants to buy him a new clothes which can help him to look a lot younger, but Jay disagrees with Gloria’s idea. He thinks that he is not that old. He immediately says his rejection when Gloria has almost completed her opinion. Therefore, simultaneous speech is present in the conversation above.

The example takes place in a mall when Gloria thinks that Jay is in a bad mood because of the previous event. Jay is presumed that he is Gloria's father, not her husband by a father of Manny's friend. Jay is angry because it means that he really looks old. Therefore, Gloria wants to live up Jay's mood by purchasing him younger clothes but Jay refuses it. Another example is presented in the dialogue below.

Jay : Phil, I just want you to know, I'm sorry. And whether I missed or you

Phil: moved, **[I didn't.**

Jay : Either way. I just want to say that I like you.

(26/3/18:51-18:59)

The conversation conveys disagreement interruption because Phil interrupts Jay to show disagreement. Phil interrupts Jay when Jay says, “And whether I missed or you moved” after saying sorry. Jay actually has not completed his utterance yet when Phil immediately says, “I didn’t”. Phil disagrees with that statement because he definitely does not move when the incident happens. He believes that it is Jay’s fault.

The conversation occurs when Phil tries to get closer with his father-in-law. Jay then invites Phil to play a toy plane in a field. Phil is requested to lift a hula-hoop, so Jay can practice a trick. However, Jay, who usually never fails in doing ‘threading the needle’ trick, cannot execute the trick well. Jay hits Phil’s face with his toy plane. It seems that Jay flies the toy plane towards Phil intentionally. As a result, Phil’s nose is bleeding and he feels hurt.

Unlike the previous examples that involve older age characters, the example below is taken from the dialogue between Haley and Dylan, a sweet young couple.

Haley: I am so sorry about this.	{	<i>I</i>
Dylan:		<i>No, it’s cool.</i> It’s cool.

(32/4/17:58-18:01)

Disagreement interruption can be seen in the dialogue above spoken by Dylan. Dylan interrupts Haley because he thinks that Haley does not need to apologize. For showing his disagreement, Dylan says “No, it’s cool” when Haley wants to continue her sentence. From the utterance, it shows that besides disagrees with Haley’s regret, Dylan gives the reason why he says no.

In this episode, Jay’s ex-wife, DeDe, comes in the big family’s dinner. She wants to apologize because she ruins Jay and Gloria’s wedding. After she persuades Gloria, finally Gloria accepts her apology. However, DeDe gets emotional and tries to attack Gloria again. This embarrassing situation makes Haley feels sorry to Dylan, but Dylan thinks it is cool because he lives in a family which even does not talk to each other.

2) Floor taking

Floor taking has the lowest frequency than other intrusive interruptions. This function only appears three times. Floor taking occurs when the interrupter actually does not want to change the topic but then he/she takes the floor to develop the current speaker's idea or topic. An example of floor taking is presented in the following datum.

Mitchell : So we initially asked one of our lesbian friends to be a surrogate

Cameron: *but* ***Then we figured they already mean enough.*** Can you imagine one of them pregnant?

(1/1/03:06-03:13)

In the dialogue, Mitchell talks about the process of Lily's adoption. After they decide to have a baby, they ask one of their lesbian friends to be a surrogate mother. Cameron then interrupts Mitchell to add his opinion about the surrogacy. The floor taking interruption happens when Cameron takes Mitchell's floor and says, "Then we figured they already mean enough". He is in disbelief why his lesbian friends want to pregnant a child who is not hers. Cameron does not intend to change the topic that Mitchell brings but he only wants to develop it and say it immediately.

Another example is shown below.

Jay : You know Gloria, that blow up with that other mom, why do you have to do *things like that?*

Gloria: ***If somebody says something about my family,***

(4/1/06:46-06:51)

Jay, Gloria, and Manny go back home after Manny plays soccer. When they are in the car, Jay wants to know the reason why Gloria has to argue with a woman before. Before Jay finishes his question, Gloria already gives her reason

by saying, “If somebody says something about my family...”. Gloria interrupts Jay because she wants to say her opinion immediately. She understands Jay’s message even before Jay finishes his question. Therefore, Gloria takes the floor to answer Jay’s question without changing the topic.

The last example of floor taking interruption is shown in the following dialogue. The setting of the dialogue below is when Cameron is asked about the key to be a good father, he answers that he lets his daughter to be whatever they want to be. He continues his speech by giving some examples of professions that his child may take in the future. Mitchell also wants to give his opinion, but his interruption is unsuccessful.

Cameron: ... a pilot, a president	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{And for us,} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{what we're gonna} \\ \text{of a company or of a country.} \end{array} \right.$
Mitchell :	
Cameron:	

(11/2/00:15-00:20)

Floor taking interruption is shown by Mitchell’s utterance. Mitchell tries to develop Cameron’s idea by interrupting and saying, “And for us, what we’re gonna...” but he cannot say it completely because Cameron does not give him the floor. Therefore, Cameron can hold the floor and continues his words until he finishes it. Thus, Mitchell does not want to change the topic when he disrupts Cameron. He just wants to expand Cameron’s opinion by saying his opinion too, but unfortunately, he fails in taking the floor.

3) Topic change

In topic change, there is a reason arise from the interrupter to do interruption. The interrupter wants to change the topic intentionally because he/she may not want to discuss the current topic. He/she usually becomes more aggressive in

taking the floor because he/she has to change the topic. In the findings, five topic change interruptions are found. An example of this interruption is presented below.

Haley: Okay, I've seen *two guys*
 Phil : *[Wait, wait.* You two, two keep it real. You know
 what it means, Son?
 (7/1/11:22-11:26)

Topic change interruption happens when Phil takes the floor from Haley. Haley actually wants to end the meeting with her parents because she wants to bring Dylan to her room immediately, so she says, "Okay, I've seen two guys...". However, before Haley says his utterance completely, Phil interrupts her. Phil changes the topic once he grabs the floor. He says, "Wait, wait" as transition to change the topic. Then he changes the topic by saying, "You two, you two keep it real." He changes the topic from Haley's close statement to relationship advice.

The setting of the conversation is when Haley brings her boyfriend, Dylan, home for the first time. As parents, Claire and Phil try to know more about Dylan, so they do a short interview with him. Then, Haley feels that her parents have enough questions to Dylan, so she tries to conclude the meeting, but Phil still has something to say to Dylan.

The next example happens when Phil tries to comfort Haley after she has a small quarrel with her mother. She fights with Claire because Claire does not give permission to her to attend a concert.

Phil : Not dating. I guess I was following her, too, kind of (pause) *[odd.*
 Haley: *[Okay.*
Mom just doesn't trust me, and it's not fair.
 (29/4/09:13-09:19)

Phil talks about another topic instead of solving Haley's problem after he opens the conversation. Therefore, Haley immediately cuts his speech and change the topic. She says, "Okay. Mom just doesn't trust me, and it's not fair". That situation is the moment when topic change interruption happens. Haley takes the floor forcefully, so Phil focuses again on the original topic. Another example of topic change is presented as follows.

Phil : I know she said that, but that was a long time ago, before (pause)

Gloria: **[she knew you. Does Jay buy me nice things? Yes, of course!**

(41/5/14:08-14:15)

Phil talks about Claire who says that Gloria is a gold digger. Phil tells the incident happened some years ago before Claire knew Gloria. Therefore, Phil asks Gloria to forgive her. Before Phil finishes that soothing statement, Gloria takes the floor by saying "Does Jay buy me nice things?". Gloria changes the topic from Claire's apology to Jay's generosity by interrupting Phil.

4) Tangentialization

Tangentialization as the fourth function of interruptive interruption occurs thirteen times in *Modern Family* Season 1. Tangentialization shows awareness of the interrupter because the interrupter does tangentialization when he/she tries to summarize the message that the interruptee wants to deliver. This function can be a method used by the listener to minimize or make light the current speaker's message. It also can prevent the listener to hear the same information that he/she has ever heard before. Here is an example taken from the second episode containing tangentialization interruption.

Manny: Safety tips. Warning. To reduce the risk of electrical *[shock,*
 Jay : *[We can*
 skip that.

(12/2/05:53:05:57)

Jay and Manny try to fix a ceiling fan together. Before they start to work, Jay asks Manny to read the instruction first. Manny then reads the safety tips first but Jay interrupts him. Jay does not care about the safety tips, so he does not want to listen to it. Therefore, Jay shortens Manny's message by cutting Manny's utterance. He says, "We can skip that part" before Manny even read a full sentence from the instruction. Simultaneous speech and turn exchange happen when Jay does the interruption.

Unlike the example above, the following example has different casts as well as different purpose of summarizing. In the dialogue, Luke has heard Claire's statement that Gloria is a gold digger several times. However, Claire denies it and she asks when she had ever said something like that. Then, Luke says every moment he hears Claire says that Gloria is a gold digger.

Luke : Well, you said it in the car, you said it at Christmas, you said it in the
 Mexican *[restaurant, you*
 Claire: *[Okay, Mr. 'Leaves his sweatshirts at school every day'*
 suddenly remembers everything. Thank you.

(39/5/12:14-12:23)

Luke innocently mentions one by one the situation when Claire says Gloria is a gold digger. Claire immediately shortens the message delivered by Luke by interrupting him. That circumstance is when tangentialization interruption occurs. Before Luke says all 'gold digger' moments, Claire does tangentialization interruption by saying, "Okay...". She does it because she feels ashamed of what

Luke says. She summarizes Luke's speech and closes it with sarcasm gratitude.

The last example is shown in the datum below.

Mitchell : Cam, just **(opens mouth initiating next sentence)**
 Cameron: **[Yes, I know.** Tamp down my natural gifts and dance
 like a straight guy.
 (15/2/08:55-08:58)

The example shows tangentialization function because Cameron understands Mitchell's point, so he summarizes it before Mitchell says a complete utterance. He says, "Yes, I know" immediately when Mitchell just says, "Cam, just...". Then he continues his speech explaining the things that he has to do to show that he understands Mitchell's message. Previously, Mitchell is anxious when Lily's dance time comes. Mitchell asks Cameron to do a normal dance, so their status as a gay couple is not exposed to all participants.

c. Neutral

Neutral interruption is the third function of interruption. Having seven data in the findings, neutral interruption is positioned in the third rank. Neutral interruption is an interruption that is not either cooperative or intrusive. It means that the interrupter intends neither to support the current speaker's utterance, nor to steal the floor.

The example of this interruption is when the listener needs to say something immediately. It usually occurs in emergency situations, such as 'Watch out! The dog chases you!' or 'Fire!'. The other occasion that may occur is when the interrupter does not pay attention to the first speaker, so he/she coincidentally cuts the speaker's speech. Another example happens when the first speaker explains something, then the listener suddenly interrupts the speaker because he/she finally

understands what the speaker tries to describe. It is appropriate to interrupt when the listener gets the point of speaker's utterance.

An example of neutral interruption is shown in the following datum.

Phil: I remember this one summer **when**
 Jay : **I'll tell you what.** (20/3/11:02-11:04)

Jay focuses on his plane when Phil starts talking about his experience. Jay interrupts Phil unconsciously because he does not know that Phil is talking, so simultaneous speech occurs. Jay only focuses on his game, so he says, "I'll tell you what" when Phil says, "...when". Jay says something that does not link at all to Phil's topic. Jay's initiative to take the floor is not because he supports Phil's utterance or disrupts Phil on purpose. It is because he does not realize that Phil is talking to him.

The dialogue above occurs when Phil tries to get closer to Jay, his father-in-law. Jay then comes to his house but an awkward situation cannot be avoided. Therefore, Jay asks Phil to accompany him playing his toy plane. However, Jay keeps playing the toy plane by himself and ignores Phil. Therefore, Phil keeps talking because he does not have anything to do except watching Jay plays the toy plane. Another example that has a similar situation is presented below.

Mitchell: Well **(opens mouth initiating next sentence)**
 Claire : **Okay, wait. What are you talking about?** (31/4/11:00-11:03)

There are three people participating in this conversation. They are Mitchell, Claire, and their mother, DeDe. Mitchell actually wants to explain to Claire the reason why DeDe should join their dinner. However, Claire interrupts Mitchell

because she does not pay attention to Mitchell. She does not know that Mitchell will explain more about the case to her. She focuses on DeDe's statement, so after Mitchell just says, "Well", she interrupts him by saying, "Okay, wait". That situation is when neutral interruption happens. She does not intend to cut Mitchell's utterance. She is just curious about DeDe's statement, so she immediately asks DeDe for an explanation.

Unlike the previous examples, the example below shows urgent speech instead of unintentional interruption. The dialogue happens when Claire teaches Haley to drive a car because Haley gets her drive learning permit. Haley, who is still difficult in handling the car, cannot merge the car. Instead of joining the moving traffic quickly, she makes other cars behind go slow.

Claire: Okay, merge.

Haley: I {

Claire: {merge.

Haley: Mom {

Claire: {merge!

(45/6/03:28-03:31)

The neutral interruption occurs when Claire interrupts Haley by saying, "merge" because the cars behind them are bothered by Haley's unskilled driving. Actually, at that time, Haley wants to say that he cannot do it yet. Claire interrupts Haley not because she wants to take the floor intentionally, but she wants to alert Haley to merge immediately in that urgent situation.

To sum up, it can be seen that the types and functions of interruption are connected. Every type of interruption can have all or some functions in it. Some functions of interruption may appear in certain types more or less than other functions. Simple interruption that has the highest frequency has disagreement as

the most appeared function in *Modern Family* Season 1. Disagreement also becomes the most obtained function in overlap interruption. However, butting-in interruption only contains one disagreement, while silent interruption does not capture any disagreement function.

It can be assumed that both simple and overlap interruption mostly contain disagreement as the function. When the interrupter wants to say his/her disagreement, he/she says it immediately and says it in clear and full statement, so the interruptee can achieve his/her message. Therefore, silent interruption that requires pause is never been used to show disagreement by the interrupter. Along with silent interruption, butting-in interruption also does not involve disagreement significantly as its function. It is because in butting-in interruption, the interruption is unsuccessful, so the interrupter cannot say his/her disagreement completely.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter conveys two different sections: conclusions and suggestions. In conclusions, two points are concluded from the results based on the objectives of this research. In suggestions, some suggestions are given to some parties related to the results.

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be formulated as follows.

1. The first objective of this research is to identify and to describe the types of interruptions presented in the TV series *Modern Family* Season 1. All the four types of interruptions that consist of simple, overlap, butting-in, and silent interruption appear in the series. The highest frequency of the types of interruptions is simple interruption. Simple interruption appears 34 times out of 57 total data (59.65%). The lowest frequency is obtained by butting-in interruption with 2 data (3.51%).

The simple interruption becomes the mostly used interruptions, because the main background in *Modern Family* is family. Interruptions often occur in an informal setting between people who have a close relationship. They can without doubt interrupt another person, especially to people who are younger than them. After being interrupted, the interruptee stops his/her words immediately because he/she wants to give a change to the interrupter. The interruptee stays silent to

know why the interrupter cuts his/ her speech. In addition, simple interruption has the easiest pattern compared to other types.

The lowest frequency of the types of interruption is butting-in interruption. Butting-in interruption has the fewest number because the interruptee usually lets the interrupter talk after interruption occurs. However, in this type, the interruptee keeps talking and ignoring the occurrence of interruption. Therefore, this type is in the last rank because in a family, the interruptee respects the interrupter's opinion by listening to him/her instead of disregarding him/her.

2. The second objective of this research is to describe the functions of interruption presented in *Modern Family* Season 1 series. There are three functions that appear in the series: cooperative, intrusive, and neutral. Cooperative interruption is divided into three subcategories: agreement, assistance, and clarification, while intrusive interruption consists of four subcategories: disagreement, floor taking, topic change, and tangentialization. Disagreement gets the biggest percentage with 35.09% and appears 20 times. The last function is clarification with only 1 occurrence (1.76%).

The disagreement underlies the most choice of interruptions presented in *Modern Family* Season 1 because people who do interruption usually want to show their disagreement, rejection, or contradiction. This series presents many characters with various personalities, so having different opinions is possible during conversations. In contrast, the last function, clarification, shows positive interruption. Because each member of family has been together for a long time, they understand each other well. When a member talks, the hearer can relate to the

speech easily. Therefore, rarely do they misunderstand other member's intention within his/her utterance.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, some suggestions can be stated as follows.

1. To students of Linguistics

In analyzing interruptions, students of Linguistics had better to pay more attention to the functions of interruption. The functions of interruption show that interruptions do not always mean that the interrupter wants to violate the conversation. The interrupter can also interrupt to help the interruptee in completing the utterance.

2. To English lecturers

Drama or TV series can be good and interesting media to learn interruption. Most students like to watch TV drama; therefore, they can enjoy the drama as well as study the interruptions used by the characters in the story.

3. To other researchers

This research uses a conversation analysis as the approach. The weakness of this research is the researcher does not really focus on the setting when the interruption happens. It only emphasizes on the structure of the sentence, so it can only answer two objectives. Similar researches that will be conducted in the future are better to discuss interruptions using different approaches to analyze different parts of interruption. The other researchers can observe the relationship between interruptions and gender or between interruptions and age. In addition, they can investigate the intonation and stress used in interruption, so the characteristics of

interruption used in certain culture can be described well. It is also important to analyze the setting where the interruptions happen to understand the effect of the setting to the occurrence of interruption.

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Appendix A. Data Sheet of Types & Functions of Interruptions in *Modern Family* Season 1 Series

Notes:

SIM : Simple interruption	AGG : Agreement	DIS : Disagreement
OVE : Overlap interruption	ASS : Assistance	FLO : Floor taking
BUT : Butting-in interruption	CLA : Clarification	TOP : Topic change
SIL : Silent interruption		TAN : Tangentialization

CODE : 1/1/03:06-03:13 → number of the data/episode/time

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
1/1/03:06-03:13	Mitchell : So we initially asked one of our lesbian friends to be a surrogate Cameron: <div><div>but</div><div>Then we figured they already mean enough.</div></div> Can you imagine one of them pregnant?	✓								✓				Mitchell is explaining the decision of adopting a baby. Then Cameron interrupts Mitchell to say his opinion about the surrogate lesbian mother.
2/1/03:26-03:31	Cameron: You are not giving a speech <div><div>you gonna stuck with these people for the</div><div>next five hours.</div></div> Mitchell : Why? You're right. You're right, you're right. Okay. I'm sorry.		✓			✓								Mitchell wants to give a speech to people in the cabin but Cam disagrees. He says the reason and Mitch agrees not to talk about the problem.
3/1/03:47-03:50	Mitchell : You small minded, ignorant fu Cameron: <div><div>ture</div><div>Mitchell!</div></div> Mitchel l: What?! Cameron:She's got the creampuffs.	✓											✓	Mitchell feels offended by a woman's utterance in the plane that calls Lily a cream puff, so he angry with her. Then Cameron cuts Mitchell's speech because he wants to say that Mitchell misunderstands with the woman's intention.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
4/1/06:46-06:51	Jay : You know Gloria, that blow up with that other mom, why do you have to $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{things like that?} \\ \textit{If somebody says something about my family,} \end{array} \right.$		√								√			Gloria argues with a woman before, so Jay asks Gloria why she has to be angry with that woman. Gloria then gives the reason.
5/1/06:49-06:55	Gloria: If someone says something about my family, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{I'm going to} \\ \textit{But I'm just, I'm just saying you could take it down here a little bit.} \end{array} \right.$ That's all.	√							√					When Gloria gives reason why she argues with a woman before, Jay interrupts her. He just wants Gloria to be calmer.
6/1/08:49-08:51	Cameron: Count to three. Mitchell : One, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{two} \\ \textit{Three} \end{array} \right.$ Cameron:	√											√	Cam shows Lily's room to Mitchell for the first time. He asks Mitchell to count up to three but when Mitchell says 'two', Cam skips the count by saying 'three' directly.
7/1/11:22-11:26	Haley: Okay, I've seen $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{two guys} \\ \textit{Wait, wait.} \end{array} \right.$ You two, two keep it real. You know what it means, Son?	√									√			Haley wants to go to her room with Dylan so she tries to finish the conversation. However, Phil still wants to talk more so he interrupts Haley.
8/1/12:47-12:53	Gloria: Come on, we're in the mall. Let's get you like some younger clothes. There's a store there $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{that I know.} \\ \textit{I don't need any younger clothes!} \end{array} \right.$		√							√				Gloria tries to amuse Jay, who is in a bad mood, by offering him to buy new young clothes but Jay disagrees with the idea.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
9/1/21:28 -21:32	Jay : Anyhow Mitch, (pause) Mitchell: No, dad, it's,				√								√	Jay wants to say that he wants to support Mitch's decision in adopting a baby. He pauses or seconds, then Mitch takes the floor because he knows what his father is going to say.
10/2/00:0 9-00:15	Cameron: Giving them the freedom to be whatever they wanna be Mitchell : Right, exactly, Cameron: whether it's a painter, a poet, a pilot, a president,			√		√								Cameron tells his opinion on how to be a great dad. Mitchell wants to give his opinion too but he does not have any chance to say it.
11/2/00:1 5-00:20	Cameron: ... a pilot, a president Mitchell : And for us, Cameron: what we're gonna of a company or of a country.			√						√				Cameron continues his talk about being a great dad even though Mitchell keeps trying to interrupt him.
12/2/05:5 3:05:57	Jay : Read me the instructions. Manny: Safety tips. Warning. To reduce the risk of electrical Jay : We can skip that.	√											√	When Manny is reading the instruction for Jay, Jay interrupts him. Jay thinks that safety tips are not important.
13/2/06:3 6-06:38	Cameron: You watch "the Cam Show." Mitchell : Yes I know. I do watch it.		√			√								Mitchell does not want to hear Cameron discussing 'the Cam Show', so he interrupts him.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
14/2/07:4 9-07:59	Cameron: I-I'm cameron, and I'm currently not working, which gives me more time to grill, and shoot baskets, and (pause) { Mitchell : and this is Lily.				√						√			Cameron introduces himself to all participants in toddler play care. However, he says unnecessary information, so Mitchell interrupts him to conclude it.
15/2/08:5 5-08:58	Mitchell : Cam, just { (opens mouth initiating next sentence) Cameron: {Yes, I know. Tamp down my natural gifts and dance like a straight guy.	√										√		Mitchell worries if Cameron dances weirdly but Cameron assures him that he will not show his gayness.
16/2/11:1 4-11:16	Manny: Well, it says right here that { you Jay : {That's worrying about it.	√							√					Manny wants to tell the instruction of fixing the fan but Jay does not want to hear it.
17/2/16:5 6-17:01	Mitchell: You know, I don't, I don't know if I can actually get her to do it again, so (pause) { Teacher: {Well, we tape all of our classes.				√				√					The teacher offers Mitch to get the videotape but Mitch does not want it. The teacher then explains that all moments are already recorded.
18/3/00:3 9-00:45	Phil : Chillin' with Dylan the villain. "D" to the "y" { to the "I" Dylan: {Hey, Mr. Dunphy.	√										√		Phil greets Dylan when Dylan enters the house but he does it exaggeratedly. Dylan, who does not like the greeting, just wants to skip it.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
19/3/07:58-08:00	Mitchell : And without missing a beat, Cam says Cameron: ["Casablanca."	√					√							Mitchell tells about the time when he first meets Cam. They played charades and Cam helped Mitch in the game.
20/3/11:02-11:04	Phil: I remember this one summer ["when Jay: I'll tell you what.	√											√	Phil keeps talking because Jay does not allow him to play the plane. Then Jay interrupts him but he does not know that he interrupts Phil because he too focuses on the plane.
21/3/15:52-15:54	Claire : They didn't understand ["that Gloria: Hola, we're back.	√											√	Claire is talking with Manny when Gloria comes home. Gloria greets her, but she does not know that Gloria is talking to Manny.
22/3/16:00-16:02	Manny: Well, not e- Claire : ["We had a great time.	√							√					When Gloria asks Manny about his day with Luke, Manny actually wants to say that he does not spend time with Luke but Claire interrupts him. She lies that Manny has a great time with Luke.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
23/3/16:4 2-16:47	Gloria: How bad is it? Jay : The wing is cracked, the propeller's bent, but I can, [I can st- Gloria: [I mean Phil.	√							√					Gloria asks Jay how bad the accident. Instead of answering about Phil's condition, he tells about his plane. Then, Gloria emphasizes what she means.
24/3/17:4 5-17:49	Claire: Have you one time told him that you liked him? Jay : Not in those exact words, [no. Claire: [No, not in any words, Dad.		√						√					Jay denies that he never tells Phil that he loves Phil. Claire disagrees about it, so she interrupts Jay.
25/3/18:2 1-18:26	Jay : Actually, this is called an aileronic [control that works Claire: [Cause that's what matters right now. Bye Dad.	√										√		Jay explains about a part of his plane, which is unsuitable with the topic of the conversation. Claire is angry so she interrupts Jay because she does not want to hear about it.
26/3/18:5 1-18:59	Jay : Phil, I just want you to know, I'm sorry And whether I missed or you moved, [I didn't. Phil: Jay : Either way. I just want to say that I like you.	√							√					Jay wants to apology but he is still unsure who did the wrong step. Phil clarifies that he does not move but Jay is persisting with his opinion that he does not do any wrong.
27/4/05:3 2-05:37	Haley: Oh, [my God. I Phil : [Okay. Can I step in here? I think I can help. Haley, what your mom is worried about is you getting your heart broken when Dylan goes off to college next year,.	√										√		Haley is arguing with her mom about attending a concert. Claire does not let Haley go, so Haley is angry. Phil interrupts the conversation to split them.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
28/4/05:51-05:56	Claire: Because [you didn't understand Phil : [Okay now, everybody calm down. Let's start from the beginning. What's wrong with Spencer's arm?	√										√		Claire is angry with Haley because Haley thinks that no one understands her. Phil once again tries to split them.
29/4/09:13-09:19	Phil : Not dating. I guess I was following her, too, kind of (pause) [odd. Haley: [Okay. Mom just doesn't trust me, and it's not fair.				√							√		Phil tells a story about dating a rich girl in a concert years ago, but then Haley interrupts him because she wants to talk about her own problem.
30/4/09:37-09:42	Haley: Dad, [I don't Phil : [No. Who's dad? Who's dad? I'm Marcus from biology.	√							√					Phil pretends he is Haley's friend, not her father, so Haley can complain comfortably. When Haley says 'Dad', Phil interrupts her to point out that he is not her dad.
31/4/11:00-11:03	Mitchell: Well (opens mouth initiating next sentence) Claire : [Okay, wait. What are you talking about?	√											√	Mitchell wants to explain something but it seems that Claire does not hear it because she focuses on what her mom said.
32/4/17:58-18:01	Haley: I am so sorry about this. [I Dylan: [No, it's cool. It's cool.	√							√					Haley feels sorry to Dylan because Dylan has to see her family fights. However, Dylan thinks that fight is cool.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
33/4/18:3 2-18-38	Haley: Maybe, maybe you shouldn't Dylan: I'm not used to this, the whole big-family thing.	√							√					Haley wants to stop Dylan from speaking further about her family's problem. However, Dylan just continues his opinion and ignores Haley.
34/5/01:1 9-01:25	Phil : Well, there's book smart, and then there's street smart. Claire : Phil : Oh, he's just, he's just curious. That's all.	√				√								Phil and Claire are talking about Luke. Phil says some comparisons to describe Luke, then Claire adds her opinion about it.
35/5/06:3 7-06:43	Mitchel I: It's the bands and the drama, the pageantry, Cameron:	√					√							Mitch talks about football game. He considers that football is more than a game. Then Cam interrupts him to complete the list of enjoyment happened in football game.
36/5/07:3 2-07:40	Phil: Now, in light of what happened at school today, if you have any feelings you'd like to express, I think this is the proper forum Jay:		√									√		Phil tries to make up fight between Luke and Manny but then Jay interrupts him because Jay thinks Phil takes much time to finish the case.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
37/5/09:28-09:34	Cameron: Double tight end. It's gonna be a quarterback roll-out Jay : <i>to the</i> Cameron: No, trust me. He's got the slot, and the end zone! <i>[No, they're gonna run it.</i>	√							√					Cam and Jay are watching a football match. Cam predicts what will happen in the next seconds. Jay interrupts him also to give a prediction about the match.
38/5/10:23-10:26	Gloria : Like this. Claire : I do not make a face Mitchell: <i>[like that.</i> <i>Oh my God. That is so Claire.</i>		√						√					Gloria is reenacting Claire’s hatred mimic but Claire denies it. At that time, Mitchell, who sees the scene, agrees with Gloria that Claire makes that kind of face.
39/5/12:14-12:23	Luke: Well, you said it in the car, you said it at Christmas, you said it in the Mexican Claire: <i>[restaurant,</i> <i>you</i> <i>Okay, Mr.</i> "Leaves his sweatshirts at school every day" suddenly remembers everything. Thank you.	√										√		Luke says some occasions when Claire says that Gloria is a gold digger. Before he finishes it, Claire already takes the floor because she does not want to hear the rest.
40/5/14:04-14:08	Gloria: A coal digger. Phil : You know, she's saying Gloria: <i>["gold digger".</i> <i>Yes, Phil.</i>		√			√								Gloria says coal digger instead of gold digger. When Phil tries to correct it, Gloria interrupts him because she already knows what the right word is.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
41/5/14:08-14:15	Phil: I know she said that, but that was a long time ago, before (pause) <i>[she knew you.</i> Gloria: <i>[Does Jay buy me nice things?</i> Yes, of course!		✓									✓		Phil tries to calm down Gloria and apologizes on Claire’s behalf. He gives reason for ‘gold digger’ things but Gloria interrupts him to deny that she is not a gold digger.
42/5/15:41-15:45	Mitchell: You're seriously asking us if you're attractive <i>[(opens mouth to initiate next sentence)</i> Jay : <i>[I know I'm no Erik Estrada or anything.</i>	✓											✓	Mitchell is in disbelief when Jay asks him if Jay is attractive or not. Jay interrupts Mitchell because he realizes that he is not that very attractive but he only wants to know about Mitch’s opinion.
43/5/16:19-16:23	Jay : Face, body, the whole <i>[(inaudible)</i> Cameron: <i>[The whole kit and caboodle, I think, really.</i>	✓					✓							Jay asks Cam which parts of his body are attractive. Cam then explains that Jay’s whole body is very attractive.
44/5/17:36-17:40	Claire: Phil, honey <i>[</i> Phil : <i>[No, no, no, you’re welcome.</i>	✓											✓	Claire actually wants to say that there is an underwear in Phil’s pants but Phil misunderstands her. He thinks that Claire wants to thank him so he interrupts her.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
45/6/03:28-03:31	Claire: Okay, merge. Haley: I { Claire: {merge. Haley: Mom { Claire: {merge!	√											√	Haley is learning to drive a car. Her mother tries to teach her then she asks Haley to merge immediately but Haley seems want to say that she cannot merge.
46/6/04:42-04:44	Cameron: I'm gonna put some music on. Mitchell : No, cam, I have to go to work. Cameron: {I don't have time for this. Cameron: {Dance with her. Put a little boogie in it.		√						√					Cam asks Mitchell to dance with Lily. When Mitchell refuses the request, Cam keeps pushing him to dance.
47/6/06:14-06:17	Mitchell: But I just worry {that Claire : {Relax. It happens.	√										√		Mitchel bumps Lily's head, so he really worries. Claire then tries to make Mitchell calms down by saying that it usually happens.
48/6/06:41-06:45	Jay : And I realize that I just dropped Manny off at school. Gloria: Oh, boy. And I was hoping we'd still have a few more good years before the mind started {to go. Jay : {No, what I'm saying.		√						√					Jay has dropped off Manny at school. Then Gloria feels that time flies but that is not the answer that Jay expects from Gloria. Therefore, he interrupts Gloria.
49/6/08:39-08:46	Claire: And I kind of run fast. So (pause) {So? Phil : Claire: So I'm not sure you're gonna be able to keep up with me.				√			√						Claire is confident with her ability in running, so she is sure that Phil will never beat her. When she pauses her speech, she expects that Phil will understand but he asks further instead.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
50/6/12:1 9-12:24	Mitchell : I'm sorry. I just assumed that (pause) Cameron: { I know. I know what you assumed.				√								√	Mitchell wrongly accuses Cam so he apologizes and gives a reason. Before Mitchell finishes his words, Cam already knows what Mitch assumes about him.
51/6/16:3 3-16:36	Mitchell : I put the keys in the bag. That's what Cameron: { <i>we always</i> Oh, Mitchell, I told you not to put the keys in the bag!	√							√					Mitchell locks Lily in the car accidentally. He puts the key in the bag inside the car. Cam panics so he interrupts Mitchell. He blames Mitchell for the incident.
52/6/16:4 6-16:48	Cameron: Do all four { <i>doors lock?!</i> Mitchell : Do you have a phone?!		√										√	Cam and Mitchell are panic because Lily is locked in the car. Therefore, they ask a question without concerning the turn taking.
53/6/17:2 7-17:29	Phil : Well, if you want to see a little history being made right here, { <i>you</i> Alex: Not really.	√							√					Phil is ready to challenge Claire. At that time, Alex comes back home from school. Phil offers Alex to see the competition but Alex does not interest at all.
54/6/17:3 6-17:39	Phil : I came out of the womb wearing tiny, little, golden { <i>wing.</i> Claire: Go!		√										√	Phil is very confident with his running skill so he brags a little about it. However, before he finishes it, Claire already starts the race.

CODE	DIALOGUES	TYPES OF INTERRUPTION				FUNCTIONS OF INTERRUPTION								EXPLANATION
		SIM	OVE	BUT	SIL	COOPERATIVE			INTRUSIVE				NEUTRAL	
						AGG	ASS	CLA	DIS	FLO	TOP	TAN		
55/6/20:20-20:21	Claire: All right. <i>There's space right there. You need to pull over.</i> Haley: <i>I can't pull over. No, I can't. I can't pull over.</i> I don't like cops.		√						√					Haley is still beginner in driving car but then a cop chases her car so she panics. Claire then asks Haley to pull over but Haley hates cops so she cannot pull over even though her mother forces her to stop.
56/6/20:25-20:30	Phil : I got priors. Claire: Phil, <i>you'd better quite. Up-</i> Phil : <i>The parking ticket from the mall. I never paid the parking ticket.</i>	√							√					Phil asks Haley to keep the car moves. He thinks that cops are not matter and he gives the example. However, Claire disagrees with Phil so she tries to interrupt him but fails.
57/6/20:31-20:34	Haley: Dad agrees with me I can speed up. I can't, <i>I can't lose him.</i> Claire: <i>It's not a movie, Haley!</i> Pull over!		√						√					Haley still does not want to stop the car and Claire still asks Haley to pull over. They keep arguing about it, so both of them do not want to hear what each other says.
	TOTAL= 57	34	15	2	6	5	3	1	20	3	5	13	7	

Appendix B. Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Amalia Lestari

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswi

NIM : 10211144032

dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan karya ilmiah yang telah dilakukan oleh:

Nama : Chera Kurnia Larasati

NIM : 10211144035

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : ***A Conversation Analysis of Interruptions in Modern Family Season 1 Series***

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 29 Agustus 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Amalia Lestari

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Ahmad Munir

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa

NIM : 10211141012

dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan karya ilmiah yang telah dilakukan oleh:

Nama : Chera Kurnia Larasati

NIM : 10211144035

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : ***A Conversation Analysis of Interruptions in Modern Family Season 1 Series***

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 29 Agustus 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Ahmad Munir

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Sabar Artiyono

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa

NIM : 10211141015

dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan karya ilmiah yang telah dilakukan oleh:

Nama : Chera Kurnia Larasati

NIM : 10211144035

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : ***A Conversation Analysis of Interruptions in Modern Family Season 1 Series***

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 29 Agustus 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Sabar Artiyono